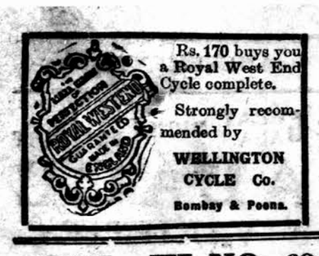

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL VI NO. 69 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpur	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLANDS, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Phuket, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoilo, Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Delhi		Singapore
Galle		
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application..

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kowlo Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yiotio
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

'The Silk you have been admiring!'

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been admiring' is available

——ONLY——

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 101 BORAS RAM PATRI.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thucker Keshavji Ramdas Kharawalla at the Godown of Sha Parmanand Morarji at Vadgadi, and on account and at the risk of Broker Thucker Devji Kanji and Co. and Sha Padamsey Jethabhai:

101 Boras Ram Patri.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. Mehta & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thucker Bhagwandas Gordhandas:—

2 bales each 150 pieces white Nensookhs No. 734 to 934 or others and 18 yards.
6 bales each 150 pieces white Nensookhs No. 734 to 934 or others and 15 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BAGS NAGKESAR.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st March, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Champaklal Jagjiwandas and Co., at their Godown at Katha Bazar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Dalal Devji Kanji and Co., and Padamsey Jethabhai:—

51 Bags Nagkesar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 376 BASKETS DRIED GINGER CALICUT.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st March, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Thakar Shivji Gordhan at his godown at Shakgali and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thaker Keshavji Ramdas:—

125 baskets of dried ginger, Calicut, of Fagan Sudi 2 Vayda.

On account and at the risk of Thaker Padamsey Jethbhai.

251 baskets of dried ginger, Calicut, of Fagan Sudi 2 Vayda.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st March, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.
Tel. No. 3297.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
UCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS AFTERNOON THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal Mangubhai and Co., and at the account and risk of the partners concerned will sell by public auction at their office rooms, situated just opposite Fire Brigade Station and the fruit market, Bhuleshwar Road, near Mumbadevi Junction tramway without the Fort, a big lot of precious jewellery set with Brilliant, diamonds, Emaralds, Rubbice, etc., consisting of kuda pairs, earrings pairs, bracelet, necklaces, bangles a lot of assorted precious rings of the latest designs and durable make and some other precious jewellery that cannot be described, etc

The articles are on view.

Terms 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale balance the next day before delivery.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st March, 1918.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

CONSUMPTION.

AMAZING CURE IN BOMBAY.

Spent many months in Nasik Sanatoriums Declared "Incurable," Civil Surgeon gave mixed injections. Severe haemoptysis. bedridden case treated 16 Dec. 1917, 22nd gained 4 lbs. No fever or haemoptysis since Friday 26th can walk. Jan. 14th 1918, gained another 3½ lbs.

Feb. 11th. Eminent Bombay Doctor, an M. D., reports "at end of 1st stage, perhaps in 2nd stage."

Feb. 18th Doctor reports "Very much better, expects her to be completely cured in about 2 weeks."

Feb. 24th—"In 1st stage." March 3rd Doctor announces her cure.

Name and address willingly given—Write a postcard or call and see me.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Mrs. E. A. Hind, L10 Charbagh, Lucknow, writes 4th March.

"I am glad to tell you that I am almost quite well. The Doctor, who examined me yesterday, said that there is no doubt that your treatment is good. I think he was rather surprised to find I have made such a quick recovery."

POONA PATIENT CURED IN ONE MONTH.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND)—Jethmal Thakar singh.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Branma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaikh Rasul and Sons.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADIYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	" 16-0	" 18-0
Quarterly	" 8-0	" 9-0
Monthly	" 3-0	" 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

MATRIMONIAL.

MILITARY OFFICER, 30, near Bombay, desires acquaintance of English lady with view to early matrimony. Write to Box No. 990 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3265

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 881, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

MISCELLANEOUS

WILLING TO ADVANCE.—Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,25,000 on mortgage. Write stating full particulars to Box No. 993 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3271

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Coghill Dispensary Varsoda. Apply to VARSODA THAKORSAHEB, stating terms.

WANTED—A SALESMAN for a shop with knowledge of accounts. Salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply "NANU'S BRASS WORKS," Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay. 3260

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER, experienced in heavy sizing in a moffusil mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 991 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3267

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED goo quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bomba Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for European Cotton Firm. Knowledge of Company Law and Cotton Accounts essential. Reply with full particulars of previous experience to Box No. 988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3258

WANTED.—TWO BOOK-KEEPING CLERKS and one STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST for German East Africa, efficient men are required. Apply immediately to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents; 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, in person. 3232

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—2ND MATE for P. S. S. "Sandakan." Young man preferred. Apply to Master, No. 12, Alexandra Dock. 3264

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally, to Messrs. M. RAHIMBHAI & Co., 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 3272

WANTED.—An EXPERT to set up and work a Saw Mill in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms and experience to Box No. 995 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3274

WANTED.—An experienced ENGROSSING and COPYING CLERK. Apply sharp to Box No. 989 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3259

WANTED.—Two good reliable 1st VIOLIN PLAYERS for the String Band of the Palace at Mysore. Applicants should be able to read Music at first sight. For further particulars apply to:—BAKSHI, in charge of Palace Band, MYSORE. 3266

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Tuitions by an experienced Matric lady for English. Music also if wanted. Apply to Box No. 983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3246

A young and energetic CUTTER, holding excellent testimonials from Indian nobility, wants SITUATION in some respectable Drapery or Tailoring House. Cutting neat, accurate and up-to-date. Applicant, though deaf and dumb, is exceptionally intelligent; was in Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School for several years and in Japan for two years; can talk, read and write enough English and Hindi to discharge his duties. Please communicate with "CUTTER," c/o Messrs. NEED and Co. 297, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3245

WANTED.

WANTED—For the Hot Season a BUNGALOW at Matheran, with two or more bed-rooms. Apply to Box No. 987, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3257

WANTED—RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND to a LAKH. on property mortgage. Please write atonce to Box No. 998, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3281

WANTED.—NEW OR SECOND HAND.—2 or 3 Vertical Saws 36in. squares; 6 Circular Bench Saws 43in. and 36in., 2 Oil Engines 60 H. P. Write immediately, giving lowest rates and description to Box No. 996 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3275

WANTED—New or second-hand COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, about three hundred horses power suitable for driving Cotton Ginnery Rope Flywheel Engine, must be in first class condition. Reply stating pressure, speed and maker. Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2976

WANTED—OIL ENGINES must be in first class condition and in perfect running order, Diesel or Semi-Diesel type of one hundred B.H.P. to four hundred B.H.P. Full details and particulars are required, also state price, apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

FOR SALE

FANS FOR SALE—To work on Kerosine & Spirit, lowest prices. International Engineering Co., 48/52, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3160

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR Write our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—One 2½ Ton REPUBLIC MOTOR TRUCK, One Model 33B Overland five seater car in first class condition. For particulars apply to The UNITED ENGINEERING Co., 36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. 3251

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Morocco, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.—A large well furnished Bungalow at Lonavla on the Khandala Lanowli Road is to be let to vegetarian Hindus. The owner will also be prepared to receive offers for purchase of the Bungalow. For particulars apply to Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA, Solicitors, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2787

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—BROWN WALER, 15.3., 8 years. Well bred and of good appearance, suitable for Officer's Charger. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS. 3268

FOR SALE—DE DION BOUTON LANDEAU MOTOR CAR 16-20 H.P. 4 cylinders, seven seater, excellent condition. Write to Box No. 994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3273

FOR SALE—One 15-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder STUDEBAKER CAR, 5 seater, touring body, newly painted, in perfect order. One DODGE CAR, 14-17 H.P., 5 seater, touring body, one man's hood with electric dynamo, self starter, very little used and in perfect running order. Further particulars from Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3282

FOR SALE—LANDEAULETTE, 7 Seater SIDDELEY-DEASY Car 4 Cylinders, 14-20 horse power with dynamo and battery, complete, recently overhauled and painted; also one LANDEAULETTE CALCOTT, 2 seater with a new body, recently painted and overhauled, 4 cylinders, 10.5 H.P. Price on application to Box No. 992, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3270

TO BE LET.

FOR HIRE—One Five-seater 6 Cylinder TOURING CAR. For terms apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3250

TO BE LET.—"GULESTAN," on the Murzban and Napier Road, Fort, pleasantly situated and very convenient for Commercial Offices. Apply P. D. PATEL, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort. 3233

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunde Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEALTH OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipality on Rs. 300—20—500 plus an allowance of Rs. 30 P. M. for the upkeep of a motor cycle. Candidates must be medical graduates possessing a diploma in Public Health as required in the case of 1st class Health Officers. The selected candidate will have to give such adequate assurance or security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least three years.

A motor cycle with a side car will be provided by the Committee subject to the condition that the cost of the machine will have to be recouped by monthly instalments in accordance with the rules in force in Government service.

H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

Nagpur, March 17th, 1918.
3284

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Share No. 618 of the Jam Shri Ranjitsingji Spg. and Wg. Mills. Co., Ltd., standing in the name of our Mr. Khimchand Janimal has been LOST and if any one will make use of it, he or she will be liable to commit criminal offence.

LAKHMIDAS THAWARDAS,
Barbhai Moholla, Nagdevi
Cross Lane, Bombay.

20th March, 1918. 3283

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS stating terms are invited for the lease of the right to work for a period of three years, a Flour Mill, situated at a place connected by railway with and not far from Delhi. Engine is worked by steam. There are four corn grinding mills. For further particulars apply to No. 975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3221.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BANK will commence business at its temporary premises in Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 2nd April, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE NO. 757 OF 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION of right of pulling down and removing six buildings, standing in 50ft. road line in front of Police Lines at Kurla, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

2. Terms can be had from Municipal Office.

(Sd.) N. S. KARANJIA,
Vice-President,
Kurla Municipality.

Kurla, 18th March, 1918. 3252

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 29th March, 1918, for the sale of wooled and dewooled sheep skins also any salted goat skins received from Mesopotamia.

The quantity offered is very large.

The period of the contract is from 4th April to 31st July, 1918. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 6,000 which will bear no interest and will be returned to the contractor on the satisfactory termination of the contract.

Further particulars and conditions of contract may be had on application to the undersigned.

J. W. MACFARLANE,
Deputy Controller (Hides),
Indian Munitions Board,
Dharavi, Bombay.
3212.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share No. 3461 of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Meghji Thobun is LOST, MISPLACED or STOLEN. Public is hereby informed not to deal with the said share in any way.

Bombay, 21st March, 1918. 3278

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which subsisted between Messrs. DHIRAJLAL KALIDAS and MULLA ESSUFALLY KARIMJI for business as Hosiery Merchants under the name and style of Dhirajlal Kalidas & Co., (which business was being carried on in shop Nos. 174-176, Chakla Street, Bombay) has been dissolved as from the 15th day of March, 1918. Our client Mr. DHIRAJLAL KALIDAS has continued the business under the same name and at the some place and Mulla Essoofally Karimji has no more any concern with the said business.

Dated the 20th day of March, 1918.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Dhirajlal Kalidas.
3277

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI AHMED HAJI SULEMAN has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land being formerly a portion of the Mazagaon estate, called the Farm or Packary of Bhandarwada, situate at Mazagaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 3256 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property leased by Government to the Executors of Pestonji Hormasji Cama deceased and partly by property of Pascol D'Silva, on or towards the South by the land hereinafter secondly described in the Schedule, on or towards the East by the Public Road, known as the Mazagaon Road, and on or towards the West by the property leased by Government to the Executors of Pestonji Hormasji Cama and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22, New No. 16249 and Old Survey No. 574 and New Survey No. 1A/3623.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3240 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road known as Mazagaon Road, on or towards the West by the property leased by Government to the Executors of Pestonji Hormasji Cama, on or towards the North by the leasehold land hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Cawasji Hormasji and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22, New No. 2384 and Old Survey No. 574 and New Survey No 2/3623 and all which premises both firstly and secondly described bear E Ward No. 4768, Street Nos. 16-18.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers Attorneys.
3279

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ADHEBHAN SOBHAJI & Co., have contracted to purchase the right, title, and interest in the undermentioned property of Messrs. GENAJI UKAJI & Co., and Prathviraj Dholaji. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage and tenements and a moiety of the well standing thereon situate at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay part of which fronting the said Mahim Bazar Road on the West side thereof containing by admeasurement 2327 ⁴⁄₉ square yards or thereabouts is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old No. 573, New No. A/4487, Old Survey No. 1/35 and New Survey No. 2/35 and the house standing on the said land is assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 5453, Street Nos. 28—30 and the remaining land forms portion of a plot of land assessed by the said Municipality under Ward No. 5442 and Street No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property described as Lot No. 1 and partly by other properties, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the East partly by Mahim Bazar Road and partly by the property of Rustomji Dhunjibhoy and the other properties and on or towards the West by the property belonging formerly to Ebrahimbhoy Karmali and now to Kazi Abdul Karim bin Kazi Noor Mahomed.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
Purchasers Attorneys.
3269.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared to meet the Requirements of the New Income Tax Act. Audit of Books of firms undertaken.

Apply to

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant,

THE

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

41, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. HORMUSJI MANECKJEE DARUWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground (the lessors whereof are Dady Nasserwanji Dady and others trustees of a certain Indenture of Trust dated the 12th day of March, 1874, and made between Ardeshir Cursetjee Dady of the one part and Charles Warre Prescot of the other part), together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Chowpatty on the north side of Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1169 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 11 leased to Ramkoover Surajmal, on or towards the West by plot No. 9, leased to Munchershaw Framjee Khan, on or towards the North by the property of the said Trustees and on or towards the South by Walkeshwar Road aforesaid and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 10 on the Dadyseth Charity Estate at Chowpatty and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the said trustees of Dadyseth Charity Estate registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2476(1) and Street No. 5 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3263

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SUNDRABAI, widow of MADHAVRAO GANPATRAO PRABHAKER and her daughters KRISHNABAI, wife of ANANDRAO RAMCHANDRA MANKER, GANGUBAI, widow of NARAYEN MOROBA TALPADE and AHILYABAI, wife of GAJANAND BHAI JEYKAR have contracted to sell the property described in the schedule below written to our clients.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make their claim, if any, known to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, within a week from the date hereof. If no such claim is received within that period, our clients will proceed to complete the sale without reference to any such claims and such claims, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground out of the fields called Dipke, situated at Mowji Malad Pot Tukdi Bandra, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, admeasuring half acre, i.e., about 2,425 square yards and bounded on the East by the land hereinafter secondly described and beyond it by the Malad Ghodbunder Public Road on the West by the land of Vasudeo Vinayek Talpade, on the North by the common private passage and on the South by the land of Narayan Kaloji and Muncherji Pestonji Choksey.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground Survey No. 63 situate, lying and being at Mowje Malad, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, bordering on the Ghodbunder Road, containing by admeasurement 743 1/3 square yards (purchased from the Khot Ahmedbhai Habibbhai) bounded on the East by Ghodbunder public Road on the West by the land hereinbefore firstly described on the North by the common private passage and on the South by the land of Krishnabai Anandrao Ramchandra Manker, the land being known by the name of Darseth No. 63 Assessment Rs. 1-12-10 local fund Rs. 0-1-9 in all Rs. 1-14-7.

Together with the bungalow, outhouses, etc., standing on the said two pieces of land now thrown into one bearing No. 39 of the Notified Area Committee of Salsette.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3280

AMUSEMENTS,

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Open daily at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m., from 13th till 28th March, 1918, (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA

Lamington Road, North.

To-Night!

Fourth Instalment of the most remarkable serial screen drama of a decade

THE GREAT SECRET

Chapters 10th, 11th, 12th

featuring

FRANCIS BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE.

DON'T MISS THIS FINE LONG INSTALMENT.

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

THIS EVENING SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW AT 5 P. M. ON ACCOUNT OF JAMSHEDI NAOROZE.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT IS TO-NIGHT

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 10 p.m.

THE GAIETY REVUE CO.

presents

Melbourne's Novel Burlesque

THE

YELLOW TICKET

OR

Why did the Baron popoff?

A realastic Burlesque of Russian life in 5 Scenes

preceded by the

MIXED GRILL

A POT POURRI OF POPULAR SONGS, DANCES & BURLESQUES.

AN IDEAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THIS HOT WEATHER.

To-day at 6.30

by special request

MELBOURNE'S PARSEE BURLESQUE

EAST LYNNE

will be played in all its entirety.

ROLL ON TO-NIGHT AT **6-30** & **10**

DIFFERENT

Programme at each Show.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

"GENERAL POST"

Sunday 24th March Half Price Matinee of

"CHARLEY'S AUNT"

Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

NEXT WEDNESDAY 27th MARCH

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents EDGAR WARWICK'S Company

"THE COURT CARDS"

and their Joker

"THE COURT CARDS"

and their Joker

On a World tour of 10,000,000,000 Inches

Guaranteed under the Pure Fun Laws

Passed by the Nonsensor

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP

Plan now open at **ROSE & Co.**

See it To-day

Good Counsel is better than a thousand hands, so be advised in time

To-morrow may be too late.

Don't wait till we have to tell you it is too late for you to see this picture

"SORROWS OF SATAN"

from the world-famous novel of that title

By

MARIE CORELLI

This remarkable production will be shown in this city for a few days more, so just get a move on, Mr. Picturegoer.

The Pinnacle of Motionpicture Achievements

Remember that he who hesitates is lost, so act now, make up your mind to-day.

Thrice Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

NEW ALEXANDRA,

Near Crawford Market

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India."

This Week Ninth and Tenth Episodes.

"DRIFTING" AND "A VEILED INTRIGUE."

To-day—Bank Holiday.

Special Prize Matinee Show To-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Come with your dear little ones, see the extraordinary

Episodes 5th & 6th of the Great Serial

"JUDEX"

and try your luck, at a substantial prize. The rest of the shows at

7, 8-45 and 10-15 P. M. (S. T.)

Universal's Master Serial

THE GRAY GHOST

To-night and every night upto Friday next

At 7, 8-45 & 10-30

Episode 11—"The Haming Meteor." Episode 12—"The Fatal Ring."

PRIZE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 5-15

when Fancy Sarees will be given away as prizes.

AT

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

LAMINGTON ROAD

Presents

PEARL WHITE

The adored of millions in

"FATAL RING"

The most sensational serial ever shown in Bombay.

IT'S IMPERIAL'S BEST.

PATHE'S Animated

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

Chapter 1. Part 4.

A series of the highest Educational value.

PATHE'S GAZETTE—Latest from Blighty.

VALLEY OF DORDOGNE—Travel. Coloured.

RAINBOW ISLAND—Comic by Luke.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10 P. M. Daily.

Matinee every Saturday and Sunday at 5 p. m.

Special Matinee every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

PRICES—Balcony,	Reserved,	First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
Re. I-8	Re. I.	Ans. 8	Ans. 6	Ans. 3.

For a few days only

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AT 4-45 AND NIGHTLY AT 9-30.

Menagerie of Wild Performing Animals.

Grand Change of Programme.

On Thursday Matinee in Charity specially for Chandrasingh Prabhu caste.

MATINEES THURSDAY, SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS AT 4-45 P. M.

Our performing Animals are the talk of Bombay.

Location: Lamington Road, Near Eldorado Cinema.

Just take a tram ticket for Tardeo and see this Great Show, Special arrangements with the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for trams after the Show.

Tickets & booking at Circus tent. **Time and prices as usual.**

Children under 12 admitted at **Half Price** in all the matinees.

Proprietor—T. G. Shellar. *Manager*—J. W. Wallett.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE'

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

POPULAR PICTURES

LITTLE ZOE RAE

in the exciting Drama,

"THE CIRCUS OF LIFE."

"A DARK DEED."

A funny Comic full of laughter.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

FOR

JAMSHEDI NAOROJ-DAY Only.

A Special Music Concert.

Thursday, the 21st March 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

IN

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

In this Music Concert **Hindu & Parsi Ladies** will show their skill on Instruments and in singing.

Prof. **S. D. Pathak** (Principal G. M. V.) will play on Violin.

Master **Dhuudiraj** will show his skill on Jaltarang.

Master **Shankarrao** will display his command over Tabala-Tarang.

Singing by **Miss Anusya Gokhale** and

Singing by **Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar.**

TICKETS Rs. **5, 3 & 1.**

Family box of 3 seats Rs. **12.**

Tickets, Programme and booklets of songs can be had at the Office of the **G. M. Vidyalaya.**

R. M. BAKRE,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
" " Sales of East Indian	
" " Imports	
Mid. Americans spot trading value	23.80
Egyptain F.G.F. spot	30.82
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) — May 32.65 / July 32.68	yesterday's 32 29 / 31.72
New Orleans 10 a.m. — May / July	31.57 / 30.66

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 19th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
March	24 42
April	24.32
May	24 02
June	
July	

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
March	22.75
Mar.-Apl.	22 66
Apl.-May	22.58
May-June	22.19
June-July	22 42

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 19th.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	24.66
April	24 59
May	24.44
June	24.34
July	24.26

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
March	22.95
March-April	22.86
April-May	22.78
May-June	22.70
June-July	22.62

EGYPTIAN COTTON,

Liverpool, Mar. 19th

New Contracts.

Months.	To day's price
March	Not received.
May	
July	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 19th

Uppers, Bengal Good	17 63
" " Fully Good	17.53
" " Fine	17 50
" No 1 Oomra Good	18.78
" " Fully Good	18.38
" " Fine	18.06
" Broach Good	21.70
" " Fully Good	21 95
" " Fine	22 20
" Scinde Good	17 07
" " Fully Good	17.53
" " Fine	17.90

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	43 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to small supplies and China buying in America.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent, since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 1/4
" " " 6	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	63
Government Securities 3 %	54
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.21

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 18th.

5% 1925—1928	Mutilated.
5% 1925—1945	4100½
5% Now	Mutilated.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 18th.

RAPESEED.	
Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	£90
Do do Rapeseed Afloat	£00
LINSEED.	
Linseed Calcutta Value	£95
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April,	16
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April,	19
Tone:—Business at a standstill weak tendency.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Value	2, 8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Steady..	2/6½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Mar. 20.

This morning the nominal quotation for Good Broach April Association terms was Rs. 720. Business was reported during the morning, at Rs. 716. A meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association was held early in the afternoon at the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association at Colaba, at which delegates from other Associations connected with the cotton trade, and from the Bombay Cotton Exchange, were present. A resolution was passed by the Cotton Brokers' Association that maximum rates be fixed for liquidation only, and that the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange be approached and no new business should be done. Pending a reply from the Association and the Exchange, which should be received by 3 p.m. on Saturday when another meeting would be held, the maximum and minimum rates be fixed at Rs. 700 and Rs. 690 for Good Broach April.

The Bombay Cotton Trade Association quotations to-day are unchanged from yesterday, but Good Broach is not quoted, only the rates for Superfine and Fine Broach ready being given.

It remains to be seen what effect the above resolution will have on the market, but the general opinion seems to be that business will be suspended until after the meeting on Saturday.

The market will be closed to-morrow for a public holiday.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 20th March 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	656	646	584	552	Ready
Sonide Punjab (M.G.)	656	646	584	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	—	640	—	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	—	680	660	—	Ready
Oomrawatee description (M.G)	—	676	666	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	—	694	674	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	700	680	—	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	—	710	690	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	710	690	—	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	760	745	—	—	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	656	624	—	Ready

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 20TH MARCH 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	G.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	656	646	584	554	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	65:	646	584		"
M.G. Wardha		710	690		"
M. G. Nagpore		710	690		"
M.G. Yeotmal		700			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		694			"
M.G. Amraoti		686			"
M.G. Khamgaon					"
Akola Fair staple		680	664		"
M.G. Khandesh			64		"
M.G. Muthia		656	624		"
M.G. Broach	760	745			Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 19th March 1918.

Cotton	6,244 bales
Wheat	19,115 qrts.
Linseed	1,171 "
Rape &c...	152 "
Gingelly seed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2 554 "
Cottonseed	8 660 "
Ghee	19,231 "
Myrabollams	331 "
Cottonseed	31 "
Mowrasood	Nil
Gram	5,188 "
Jowar	1,573 "
Maize	Nil
Bajree	766 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, 26-12.
Sovereign, 16-5.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 103-10.
Silver 1st Sett., 103-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts. 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 192.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 213.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 144½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—
Ex-Warrant, 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 98.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet, but steady and a fair amount of business was done both for April and May settlement. There was a good business done also in Madhavji Mill shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2110, Swadeshi 2135, Pearls 655, New Greats 350, Madhavji 2480, Kasturchand 1230, Indore-Malwa 387½, Indian Bleaching 210, Finlay 440, Fazulbhoy 912½, David 630, Crescent 276½, Nagpur 2620, Katni deferred 1370, Tata old deferred 1130, Bombay-Burma 1150.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standard 2110, Madhavji 2490, Luxmi Cotton 1725, Kohinoor 1147/8, Kasturchand 1235, Indore-Malwa 385, Finlay 437/8, Fazulbhoy 920, David 632½, Currimbhoy 4274, Crescent 277½, Nagpur 2625, Advance 1280, Katni ordinary 260, Tata ordinary 257½

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, March 20th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	5,138-4
Total up-to-date	26,73,816-8

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 16th Mar. 1918.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th Mar. 1918.	Rs	Rs
G.I.P. Rly	23,07,400	5,16,25,837
A.D.C. Rly	70 000	15,64,572
B.K. Rly	4,500	80,877
C.B. Rly	7,800	1,42,257
Total	23,95,700	5,44,14,343
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Mar 1917		
G.I.P. Rly	22,22,969	4,25,95,844
A.D.C. Rly	73,923	14,16,721
B.K. Rly	3,334	66,199
C.B Rly	6,421	1,54,631
Total	23,03,647	5 01,57,695
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+84,431	+40,29,693
A.D.C. Rly	+2,077	+1,48,851
B.K. Rly	+1,166	—1,322
C.B. Rly	+1,579	—12,374

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th Mar. 1918	13,400	3,41,253
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Mar. 1917.	11,465	3,20,062
Increase or Decrease	+895	+21,191

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th Mar. 1918.	2,400	38,592
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Mar. 1917.	1,694	27,635
Increase or Decrease	+706	+10,957

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Jan. 1918.

SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held in the office of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Alice Building, Fort, yesterday afternoon. Mr. P. M. Kanga, Solicitor, was in the chair.

In proposing the adoption of the report, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—You must have already read the report of the Directors. I have nothing more to add to it but to emphasise the gratifying feature in the report that we are to-day clear of all debts and our total debt of nearly one lakh of rupees has now been wiped off. The agreement with the City Ice Company is still running but one rival Company is expected soon to be in the market but as matters now stand, we are in a stronger position to compete with rival firms. You may however depend on your Directors looking after your interests in the best manner ing after your interests in the best manner possible in any event.

The profit for the year including last year's balance amounted to Rs. 27,104-8-6, out of which Rs. 347 were carried to the building depreciation fund, Rs. 8,514 to the machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 2,000 added to the reserve fund and Rs. 14,715 proposed and passed to pay a dividend at Rs. 9 per share, i.e., 9 per cent. leaving a balance of Rs. 1,528-8-6 which was carried over to the next year's account.

Messrs. P. M. Kanga and N. E. Screwalla were re-elected directors and Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy were appointed auditors for the current year.

The meeting was then dissolved after passing a vote of thanks for the chair.

CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

As notified in the columns of the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 8th and 9th instant, an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Wednesday at 10-45 a.m., with Mr. C. N. Wadia as chairman and the various resolutions set forth in the notice, dated 28th February, 1918, already circulated among the shareholders were duly passed.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 20th March, 1918, was 30 054 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials,

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List free on application.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Jamshedi Naoroz (Parsi Holiday), Banks closed.

FRIDAY, Mar. 22.

Meetings of University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Hall, 5-45 and 5-50 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 24.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

MONDAY, Mar. 25.

Meeting of the Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, Mar. 26.

Second Conference of Indian Home Rule League, on open space near French Bridge, 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "East Lynne" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and Yellow Ticket 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30

New Alahambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers of the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Rly. I. D. F., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, to-day, at Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

CIRCUS BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Karlekar's Royal Circus Company have arranged a benefit performance in aid of the C. K. Prabhu League to-morrow, at 4-45 p.m. on Lamington Road near the Eldorado Cinema.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal arrives in Bombay to-day at 9-30 a.m. by the Nagpur Mail. The members of the Bombay National Union and the Home Rule Leagues are requested to attend at the Bori Bunder Station to give him a hearty reception. Babu Bipin Chandra who is accompanied by his family, is *en route* to England and will stay at the Sardar Griha.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and four deaths occurred from plague on Wednesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Chukla, Mazagon, Tarwadi and Worli, one attack each; Parel, one attack and one death; Kumbharwada, two attacks and one death, and Maratha Hospital, two deaths. Twenty-five attacks and twelve deaths were reported from small-pox, while cholera was absent. The total number of deaths during the day was 147 as against 93 of the corresponding day of last year and 165 of 1916.

TELUGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ.

Essays are invited on the following subjects from the Telugu students of the Bombay Presidency, which should be addressed and sent to the Secretary by 1st June, 1918. Results will be declared on 1st July, 1918.

For undergraduates. Subject:—"The evil customs prevailing in our community and the steps to reform them." (In English). Prizes:—No. 1 Rs. 15, No. 2 Rs. 5, in cash. Examiner: Mr. K. V. Uplap, B.A., LL.B., Baroda.

For high school students. Subject:—"The duties of an educated individual towards his community." (In English or Marathi). Prizes:—No. 1 Rs. 10, No. 2 Rs. 5, in cash. Examiner: Mr. P. P. Batteen, B.A., Poona.

For girls and ladies. Subject:—"Women's duties." (In Marathi). Prizes:—No. 1 Rs. 10, No. 2 Rs. 5, in cash. Examiner: Mr. S. S. Gangla, B.A., Bombay.

For further particulars intending competitors should apply to the Secretary.

HAVE YOU JOINED

THE SELF-DENIAL BAND.

An organisation for the service of

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M. R. Ry. Anantarama Iyer,

High Court Vakil,

EAST MADA STREET,

MYLAPORE, MADRAS,

or to the local

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK COMMITTEE.

"PUBLIC" OR "PRIVATE" STREET.

QUESTION OF MUNICIPAL LAW.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL FAILS.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)
The King-Emperor.
vs.
The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao, Purshotamdas Vishram Mowji, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Chaturbhuj Shivji, Keshavji Takersey and thirty-one others.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the order of acquittal of the accused passed by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The accused were charged with failure to comply with a requisition made upon them by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under section 305 of the Municipal Act, to level, metal, drain and light the private street known as Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane. The accused were acquitted under section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The facts are briefly these:—All the accused were owners of properties situated on either side of Old Hanuman 1st and 2nd Cross Lanes and which front, adjoin or abut on the streets.

All these gentlemen were given notice under the provisions of section 305 of the City Municipal Act to do certain works on the street as mentioned in that notice viz., to level, metal, drain, and light the said streets in the manner specified in the notice. The work was required to be done within 60 days of the service of the notice. The required work was not done though the time mentioned in them had long expired after the service of the notices. With the notices a covering letter was sent to each of the accused saying that if the work was not done within the time specified, it would be done by the Municipal Agency and giving the probable costs and mentioning the approximate share which each accused would be liable to pay.

DEFENCE PLEA.

A plea of not guilty had been entered on behalf of those accused. The defence was that the streets in question were public streets within the meaning of section 3 clause (x), Bombay Municipal Act and so the accused were not bound to carry out the work.

The prosecution contention was that those were private streets and not public streets.

The Magistrate in delivering the judgment observed:—

If the streets in question are public streets within the meaning of section 3 clause (x), then the accused are not bound to do the work, but if they are private streets within the meaning of clause (y) then they are bound to do the work. Clause (x) section 3, provides "public street means any street heretofore paved, metalled, chancelled, sewered, or repaired by the Corporation and any street which becomes a public street under any of the provisions of this Act," while clause (y) provides "private street means a street which is not a public street," clause (w) of section 3 provides "street includes any highway and any causeway, bridge, viaduct, arch, alley or passage whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of passage or access or have passed and had access uninterruptedly for a period of twenty years and where there is a foot-way or carriage way in any street, the said term includes both." Hanuman 1st and 2nd Cross Lanes are streets within the meaning of clouse (w) and it is not contended that they are not.

I went and saw both these streets in company with Mr. Crawford for the Municipality and Mr. Payne for the accused.

MEANING OF DRAIN.

It has been admitted by the prosecution and the evidence also shows that there is a pipe sewer under both these streets and the drains of the houses of these accused are connected with the pipe sewer. There are not channels or storm water drains to carry the water or sewer of the streets in question. During the rains the water overflows the streets and some of it goes in the gullies between the houses, and from there into the pipe sewer and some of it flows on to the main road. The evidence shows and the defence admits that the streets in question were not levelled, paved, metalled, channelled or repaired by the Corporation before the passing of the Municipal Act in 1888 and the evidence also shows and it is admitted by the defence that the streets have not become public streets within any of the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act. The defence contend that inasmuch as it is admitted by the prosecution that between 1880 and 1883, i.e., before passing of the Bombay Municipal Act there was laid the existing pipe sewer under these streets to which the drainage of the houses fronting or adjoining or abutting on them are connected and into which the sewer from these houses passes the streets in question have been sewered by the Corporation before the passing of the Act and hence they are public streets. It is contended that inasmuch as the word "includes" appears in clause (w), section 3, the word street is to be taken in the ordinary acceptance of the term and when ordinarily we speak of a street we mean not only the road but also the houses on either side of the roadway and so the streets in question are on either side of the streets pass into the sewered, because the sewers furn the houses pipe sewer which is under the streets. Clause (u) of section C provides that "Drain includes a sewer pipe, ditch, channel, etc" It is asked on behalf of the defence that how could the street exclusive of the houses be sewered and why has the legislature not used the comprehensive term drain (as defined in clause (u) in clause (x) but mentioned in clause (x) only two of the things, viz., channel and sewer which the word drain includes. It has been urged that though no doubt according to clause (u), section 3, drain includes sewer, &c., yet in some sections in the Act the comprehensive term is not used but sewer, channel and drains are separately used. This shows that the Municipal Act itself makes a difference between sewer, channel and drainage.

Mr. Crawford on behalf of the Municipality contends that the houses fronting or adjoining the two streets or abutting thereon are sewered, but the street is not sewered hence the streets are not public streets but they are private streets.

I have very carefully considered the contentions on either side and I come to the conclusion that the streets in question are public streets inasmuch as they are sewered by the Municipality before 1888. I say this because all the houses fronting or adjoining the streets or abutting thereon are sewered and the sewers of these houses have been connected with pipe sewers laid by the Municipality underneath the streets before the Bombay Municipal Act came into force. As I have said above there is no dispute between the parties as regards the facts of the case.

Assuming that Mr. Crawford's contention that though there is a pipe sewer under the streets into which the sewers from the houses empty, yet it can be said that the streets are not sewered, be correct how can the streets be sewered excepting the manner in which they are at present done? An examination of the notice (Exhibit B) given by the Municipal Commissioner under section 305 to the owners of houses abutting on these streets throws some light upon the point. This notice is an usual printed notice mentioning six requirements to be done by the owners of houses regarding streets in which their property abut. One of these requirements in this printed notice is (No. 5) "to provide 6 in. pipe sewer in a portion of the streets as shown on the plan which can be seen in Executive Engineer's Office." It is very significant that in the notices served on the accused in these cases this 5th requirement is scored out with black ink drawn across it, while the 4th requirement to construct an under-ground S. W. masonry drain and water entrances connected with the drain and manholes is not scored out. This to my mind clearly shows that as there are already sewers under the streets, so the streets are sewered and so the Municipal Commissioner himself had scored off the requirement about laying down the pipe sewer but has kept on the requirement about masonry drain. If the street had not been sewered, requirement No. 5 on the notice would not have been scored out. In this notice also a distinction is made between drain and sewer.

A QUESTION OF DEFINITION.

The prosecution contend that in the Bombay Municipal Act "street" does not include houses on either side of it and sections 297, 300 and 304 of the Bombay Municipal Act are cited in support of this. I think unless the distinction between a street (passage between houses) and the houses adjoining or abutting on them is made in particular sections "street" includes houses on either side of it as one understands it in the ordinary acceptance of the term and the description of the word street in clause (w) of section 3 does not exclude the ordinary meaning of the word. Under these circumstances, therefore, I must acquit the accused.

Mr. Strangman submitted that the question in the case resolved itself into whether the street was a public street or a private street, and did the street in the Bombay Municipal Act include the houses on either side. The houses fronting or adjoining the streets or abutting thereon were sewered, but the street was not sewered hence the streets were not public streets but they were private streets. In section 305 of the Bombay Municipal Act the distinction was made regarding this.

Justice Shah:—Generally speaking it was more advantageous for the Municipality to have public streets.

Mr. Strangman:—We are only concerned here with cost. The question was who should pay the initial cost. The whole point was whether the street included the houses on either side. The section 222 was quite clear. Counsel further referred to sections 297, 300 and 304 to show that "street" did not include houses on either side. 27 Law Journal, Chancery was referred to to show the meaning of sewer. That case gave the widest meaning to the word sewer. In the popular sense it was a device to carry away fluid. The street was not sewer at all, it was sewered only when the drain was made. The only question was who should pay the cost.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Shah J.:—If the question was to be decided on general considerations it would be more easy, but we have to interpret sections of the Act.

Mr. Strangman:—The question is whether the general public should pay or the people who are benefited by staying there should pay. All that is to be done is to construe the sections.

Mr. Setalwad submitted that the question was whether this case could fall under section 305 of the Bombay Municipal Act, and whether the street was a private street. If that was private street, then they would be entitled to do what section 305 purported to do. If it was not a private street, then the section would not apply. Therefore they should go to the definition of the private street. The Act tried to define the public and the private street. If the Corporation in the past had done any one of the requirements mentioned in section 305 then the street was a public street. In this particular instance one thing, namely, the sewering was done; and they succeeded on that point, then it followed that their contention was right. Before the present Act came into force the Municipality had constructed the sewage running the whole length of the two streets. The appellant's contention was that it was not sewaged. And for that purpose it was argued that foul matter from houses did run into this sewage, still they contended inasmuch as the houses did not form part of the street, therefore it was the sewering of the houses and not of the street. His contention was that the street was sewered and once the Corporation did the act, they could not now contend that it was a private street.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in delivering the judgment observed that they had heard very interesting arguments in the present appeal, and in the result the point arrived at seemed to be very narrow. The appeal arose out of notices served by the Municipal Commissioner under section 305 to do certain things as required by section in two private streets. The houseowners upon whom those notices were served declined to carry out the work which required by the notices to do and in the result they were prosecuted under the Municipal Act. The learned Presidency Magistrate came to the conclusion that the two cross-lanes were not private streets but public streets within the meaning of the Act and on that footing acquitted the accused. The present appeal was preferred by the Government of Bombay and the correctness of the conclusion arrived at by the Magistrate was impugned before their Lordships. It was argued that the street in question was not sewered as required by the definition of the expression of the public street in the Act. In the present case it was an admitted fact that there was a sewer right across through the two lanes which carried sullied water of the houses on the two sides of the public street and for the purpose of this appeal it was for the Crown to satisfy the Court that in considering the question whether that street was sewered or not the fact being made that the sewering of the houses in the street should be excluded from consideration; and the point whether the streets apart from the houses were sewered should be considered. It was however not seriously contested by the Advocate-General and as their Lordships understood his arguments conceded that so far the definition of the section was concerned, it was not sewerage of the houses on two sides of the street, but it was argued that the word "street" came under section 305.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

It seemed to their Lordships that that argument proceeded upon the fallacy of taking the word "street" only and not taking the word "private street." "Private street" was defined as a street which was not a "public street" within the meaning of section 305 which could be held to apply in this case Their Lordships must be satisfied that it was not a "public street." It was not essential for the purpose of the definition of "public street" under the Act that anything more than sewering would be essential to turn a street into a "public street." It seemed to their Lordships that they stated in that form the case for the appellants was merely argued. It had been held in cases that "street" included the houses on the two sides of the street and that they did not merely mean the roadway. There was no reason why for the definition of the "public street" under the Act that popular interpretation should not be accepted and in the present case there was no doubt that there was a sewer put up by the Municipality so far back as 1883 which carried sullied water from the houses of the two streets.

Their Lordships therefore saw no reason to doubt the correctness of the view taken by the learned magistrate that that particular street was sewered and therefore it was quite clear that those two cross-lanes were "public streets" within the meaning of the definition given in the Municipal Act. The result therefore was clear that the order of the acquittal must stand and the present appeal dismissed.

The Advocate-General instructed by Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the appellants.

Messrs. C. H. Setalwad and J. B. Kanga instructed by Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Co. apeared for accused respondents.

WAR LOAN CERTIFICATES.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

APPAJI WAMAN *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.
(Before Justices Shah and Kemp.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Additional Sessions Judge of Khandesh. The Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on the accused by Mr. E. G. Taylor, First Class Magistrate of East Khandesh and dismissed the appeal.

The accused was found guilty of criminal breach of trust under section 406, I. P. Code, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and in default three months' rigorous imprisonment out of the proceeds of the fine Rs. 7-12-0 to be paid as compensation to the heir of Jawaji Lahanu under section 545 Criminal Procedure Code.

The present accused and one Vishnu Venkatesh are both Brahmins and were living in a village of Dhanora, in the Jalgaon Taluka. The accused was an acting Police Patil and Vishnu was Talati of the village at the time. The accused Appaji was appointed a punch for assisting the village officers in collecting War loan certificate and never sent it along with alleged by the prosecution that towards the end of April the accused received from one Javji Rs. 7-12-0 for being invested in a war Loan certificate and never sent it along with the other sums to the Taluka Treasury. As Javji did not get the certificate, he applied to the Mamlatdar alleging that he had paid the amount but not got the certificate. The Mamlatdar visited the village of Dhanora and made necesary inquiries and brought all the facts of his investigations to the notice of the Assistant Collector. The present accused and Vishnu, who was acquitted by the Magistrate, were charged with criminally misappropriating the sum of Rs. 7-12, and with abetting that offence respectively.

The defence of the accused was that he was entirely innocent. The witnesses in the case were on inimical terms with the petitioner on account of certain land disputes, and that the whole case was got up.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed "I am asked by the defence to believe that the witnesses are suborned instruments of another war loan panch. One of the witnesses had a feud with the accused. The case hinges on the question whether I believe these witnesses are telling the truth. Allowing for their weakness I am satisfied that they have given a correct account of what occurred. The accused has been found guilty of the gross offence of converting to his own use money entrusted to him for being handed over to Government to help to carry on the War. Out of all the war loan panchas appointed throughout Jalgaon, he is the only one shown to have thus disgraced his village."

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence and discharged the rule.

KILLED BY A COLLAPSING WALL.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest into the death of a labourer Merwan Ramji. It was stated that while the deceased and two others were cooking their food near a compound wall at Mazagon the wall suddenly fell on the deceased and buried him. The deceased died in the J. J. Hospital where he had been taken. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

HIGH-HANDED BILL COLLECTOR.

ASSAULTS A TENANT.

ACCUSED GETS ONE MONTH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr Frank Oliveira delivered his decision in the case in which Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Jayjayram Hublal, a Hindu bill-collector with committing house trespass preparatory to commit an assault, and with assaulting the complainant Jamanbai, a Hindu woman and Meshri Naga, the complainant's husband, Mr. N. F. Mama, Pleader, defended the accused, who pleaded guilty.

The evidence showed that the accused was in the service of one Amaji Hakimji, who owned a house at Khoja-street. Meshri was a tenant of the said Amaji and occupied a room on the first floor of the said house. It appeared that Meshri was served with a notice to vacate but he failed to do so, as he could not find suitable premises elsewhere. On the 14th instant about 8 p.m., the acused went to the room of Meshri and told him that the landlord wanted him. Meshri declined to go, and thereupon the accused left. He returned in an hour or so armed with a heavy stick and accompanied by two or three other persons. Those persons stood outside the room while the accused entered with the stick in his hand and again asked Meshri to go to the landlord, who wanted him. Meshri said he wanted to take his meals. Upon this the accused began to belabour him with the stick. Jamnabai the wife of Meshri, was then engaged in cooking food and she rushed to the rescue of her husband. At this the accused dealt a violent blow on her head with the stick, inflicting a wound. As the accused again raised his stick, to assault her, it struck a lamp that was burning. The lamp broke and fell in a blaze and set the room on fire. The services of the Fire Brigade were requisitioned by the police and the fire was subsequently put out. The accused was then arrested. Meshri showed several wounds and an injury to the wrist. The Magistrate, in passing sentence on the accused, said he thought this was a bad case of high-handedness on the part of a landlord's servant. He convicted the accused on the evidence and his own plea of guilty, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to two months' further rigorous imprisonment. If the fine be paid, the Magistrate ordered Rs. 50 to be given to the complainant as compensation.

MURDER OF A CHILD FOR ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED,

SHIVRUDRAYA SANGANBASAYA AND ANOTHER *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.
Appeal No. 44 of 1918.
(Before Justices Shah and Kemp.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who found both the accused guilty of murder and sentenced the first accused to death and the second accused to transportation for life.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused and the deceased boy Irbhadrappa, who was ten years old, were the inhabitants of Nidgundi in the Bijapur District. On November 17th 1917, the boy's father returned home at 9 p.m. after attending a recitation of the scriptures. He found that his son who had gone out to play an hour before sunset had not returned. He went in search of the boy and found the boy's corpse in the prickly-pear near Huchaya's temple. Other ornaments were on the body, but a pair of valuable gold bracelets, worth Rs. 276, which the boy always wore, was missing. Word was sent to the police and a *panchnama* was made about the corpse and the panchas came to the conclusion that death was due to throttling. The police arrested both the accused and they showed, separately, a place in one of the rooms of the *math* where the boy's bracelets were buried and the bracelets were found there.

The first accused said that he did not know anything about murder. He had not murdered the boy. He was living at Muttigi. He had not pointed out the site to the panch. The second accused made a confession before the Magistrate, but in the Sessions Court he said that he did not make it. The police told him to say as he had said. His confession was put into his mouth by the police. Both his statements were untrue. The Police said that Shivappa would be arrested and he would be set free.

WAS IT A VOLUNTARY CONFESSION?

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and observed that the question was whether the confession was made voluntarily and as to this the second accused averred that he was tutored to make it, the police promising that he would get off scot free if he did so. He did not however believe that as the police knew well enough that very little weight was given to the evidence of an approver who exculpated himself at the expense of his fellow-culprit. The confession was corroborated by other evidence. Leaving aside the confession it would appear that the first accused was the principal culprit. The murder was a brutal one.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. V. Palekar appeared for the first accused. Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the second accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

CONVICTED FOR WATCH-STEALING.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Karnik of the C. I. D. charged Bhimji Mulji with theft as a servant of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 100 belonging to his master. The accused who had six previous convictions was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Narayandas Chunilal was then charged with theft of a gold wrist watch, etc., valued at Rs. 308, belonging to his master Mr. C. B. Jassawalla. A part of the property was subsequently recovered from the Marwadis. The accused who had one previous conviction was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

APPROPRIATING CLOTH WASHED ASHORE

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Uked Nuran was charged by Sub-Inspector Wanjaru with possessing three pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 34-8 for which he could not account satisfactorily. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he found the goods at Mallet Bunder, and they must have been probably washed ashore by the storm of 12th March.

The accused was fined Re. 1 and the Court observed that all property washed ashore belonged to the Crown under the law.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 20.

Rainfall has been nearly general in east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province; local in west United Provinces, north-east Baluchistan and east Assam. Chief amounts are Sonamarg one inch, Simla three quarters, Mussooree, Chakrata, Murree, Rawalpindi, Srinagar a half, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshwar, Sialkot, Lahore, Hissar and Roorkee a quarter. Depression in north-west India is moving away eastwards.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in North-West Frontier Province and Punjab plains, extension in United Provinces, Bengal and Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light; Rawalpindi reports 0.43in., Lahore 0.34in. and Hissar 0.33in. The air is much damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Thunderstorms have been nearly general in the west but the associated rainfall has been insignificant. Cloud is moderate to heavy and humidity is above normal. Night temperature is locally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below the average in Sind. Night temperature is in excess in lower Sind and in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in moderate to considerable excess. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north-western districts. Night temperature is above the average in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is slightly above normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is slightly above normal in Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north has caused nearly general rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms in north-east Baluchistan and the Punjab.

Rainfall will decrease in the Punjab. Thunderstorms are likely in the United Provinces and may also occur in the Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 19th Mar. 1918.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.877 inches
Temperature of Air	82.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.8 "
Dew Point	71.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.710 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum do.	75.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW NNE, ENE, WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	207 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Soundings.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Soundings.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	20	m	4 30	24	1	20	m	10 58	18	6
			6 26a	25	2					
Thur.	21	m	6 6	23	4	21	m	1 14	21	0
			8 Ga	25	4			0 46a	19	1
Fri.	22	m	7 56	23	6	22	m	2 31	20	3
			9 2a	25	10			2 2a	19	1
Sat.	23	m	9 2	24	4	23	m	3 18	19	5
			9 47a	26	3			2 58a	18	9
Sun.	24	m	9 49	25	2	24	m	3 55	18	8
			10 14a	26	8			3 42a	18	6
Mon.	25	m	10 26	26	0	25	m	4 24	17	11
			10 42a	25	11			4 15a	18	0
Tues.	26	m	10 58	26	8	26	m	4 49	17	3
			11 8a	27	2			4 49a	17	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
M	20 (Wednesday)	M 6h 43m	M 6h 50m
M	21 (Thursday)	M 6h 42m	M 6h 50m
M	22 (Friday)	M 6h 41m	M 6h 50m
M	23 (Saturday)	M 6h 40m	M 6h 51m
M	24 (Sunday)	M 6h 39m	M 6h 51m
M	25 (Monday)	M 6h 39m	M 6h 51m
M	26 (Tuesday)	M 6h 38m	M 6h 51m

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918	6	6	13 6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0 4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

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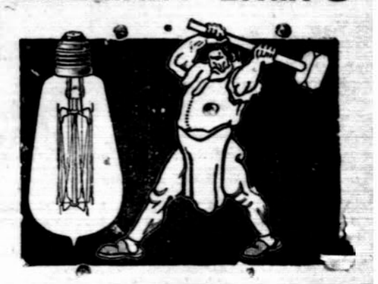

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COTTON CRISIS.

MEETING OF THE TRADE

MAXIMUM PRICE FIXED TILL SATURDAY.

A general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trade consisting of Brokers, Merchants etc., was held at the Colaba Cotton Green yesterday. The meeting was very largely attended and all the various associations connected with the trade were well represented. All brokers' firms, Indian and European, were represented with the solitary exception of Messrs. Crystal & Co.

At the outset Mr. T. D. Moore, Chairman of the Cotton Trade Association, was elected President of the meeting. The Secretary, Mr. Bejnath Gupta, then explained the object of the meeting which was to consider what steps should be taken in view of the situation caused by the unparalleled high price of cotton prevailing in the market.

Mr. T. D. Moore, the chairman, in opening the proceeedings said that he attended the meeting as a representative of the Cotton Brokers' Association at the invitation of the Cotton Brokers' Association. He had, however, no authority to agree to any conclusion which the meeting might arrive at, but if the meeting passed any resolution he would submit it to his Association. This was a meeting of the trade and if any member proposed a resolution they would be all entitled to vote upon it. He believed that the meeting was organised for the purpose of trying to arrive at some settlement in regard to Good Broach cotton contracts for 25th April next. He fully recognised that large interests were at stake in view of the heavy differences which would have to be paid on the settlement day and it was natural that there might be some bitterness of feeling on either side. He, however, suggested that they would take the quarrel in good part and conduct the business of the meeting in a proper and orderly manner.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas and Mr. Bruel said that they were not there to agree to any resolution but only to watch the proceedings and submit the result before the bodies which they represented at the meeting.

THE REMEDY.

Mr. Hanumanprasad Bagodia then moved that a maximum prize be fixed and that the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange be requested jointly to fix the price by not later than Saturday next the 23rd instant. In moving the resolution Mr. Bagodia said:—

The object for calling the present meeting has been ably put before you by our able secretary Mr. Bejnath Gupta. The past few months have been most remarkable ones in the history of the cotton trade of India. The last April settlement was fixed at Rs. 415 per candy and the market for 1918 delivery opened at Rs. 378. After a decline of a few rupees the market began to advance steadily and went as high as Rs. 580. Before the rise could assume any threatening aspect, good rainfall and extensive sowings by the farmers happily caused a set-back in the market and we saw a heavy decline of about Rs. 175. The prospects were most bright for the Indian crop and expecting a bumper crop the farmers disposed of nearly the whole of their expected crop at what at that time seemed to be fair prices. But, man proposes and God disposes. Owing to excessive rains and malaria and several consequential reasons the estimate became materially reduced and the market after touching the level of Rs. 400 has been continuously rising and has registered an unparallelled rise of Rs. 300 in a short period. This unprecedented rise has caused a serious situation in the market, a situation which requires instant handling, failing which dire consequences are threatened. It is with a view to consider this menacing situation and to find out some steps to avert the disaster which is impending in the cotton market, that we have met here together.

Gentlemen, let me at the very outset point out to you that this Association has been established with a view to safeguard the interests of the trade in general. In calling this meeting this Association do not want to take any bull or bear side. The whole of the cotton trade of this Presidency passes through the hands of the members of this Association. Last year when we saw a similar rise,—not so big in magnitude—this Association in consultation with sister associations was successful in bringing about an amicable settlement out of what at one time threatened to ruin the cotton trade. This Association is desirous that the cotton trade should increase day by day, because in that lies the prosperity of its members. Let me, gentlemen, now consider the question whether this unprecedented rise in the price of cotton is due to any real cause or simply to the bolstering up by interested bull speculators. The question has been so much discussed at present that very little is left for me to say on the matter. This, however, is undoubtedly true, that certain powerful speculators have in their hands more than the whole crop of Broach. They cannot be unaware of this fact. The fact that they are still coming into the market to make fresh purchases clearly and unmistakably proves that it is simply with a view to take the damages at the room rate of the settlement day and not take delivery of so many bales as authorised by clause 37 the Cotton Trade Association.

Some people urge that the ready cotton brings a price considerably above the present forward prices. Let us examine this argument which at first sight seems to be very plausible. Imagine the case of a man who has 100,000 bales with him bought forward. If he pays say Rs. 50 per candy for four or five hundred bales the apparent loss to him is really a great gain to him. How, gentlemen, can we explain this attitude of some of the merchants who buy ready Broach cotton at Rs. 750 and come out to sell forward freely around the level of Rs. 700? Does it not clearly prove that the high price for ready cotton is a veil to mask the fiticiousness of the present high prices? Ready cotton has not shared with this jump in prices. Those merchants who had ready cotton with them and did not wish to keep their transactions open made sales against their holdings. In these transactions they have to pay heavy losses. If the rise has been genuine they would not have lost a single farthing. From the points I have placed before you, gentlemen, you can now form your own opinion.

CHECK TO MARKET URGENTLY NECESSARY.

The serious situation that has arisen in the market owing to this unprecedented rise demands urgent consideration from all true lovers of the cotton trade. Imagine the condition of the men who have made sales at such low levels as Rs. 400. A transaction of 100 bales requires him to pay Rs. 18,000, the figure which was at that time beyond all human imagination. The losses at the present level are heavy, extremely heavy, but remember any further rise in the prices would be the last hair which broke the camel's back. There is no guarantee that the speculation will stop at these rates.

Why can they not take the market another two or three hundred rupees higher? It is very easy for them to do so. They can claim damages for the undelivered goods any fancy price which enters their heads. Remember, if no check is put on these mischievous activities, disastrous failures are unavoidable. Like a house of cards it goes down at the slightest push. The whole market would be affected, which is linked together very intimately, and we would not be surprised to hear a very long list of failures when the settlement day arrives. The reputation of many a respectable commission house which acts for its clients would be lost, because the magnitude of the difference to be recovered and paid for has far exceeded the wildest imagination of man and for 100 bales business has become equal to 400 to 500 bales. This financial crisis if not averted would give such paralysing blow to the market, that it would take a pretty long time to resume business activities.

It is no novel thing to be told that are this, the trade, to prevent similar disasters, had fixed maximum and minimum prices. In the year 1914 when this terrible war broke out all of a sudden upon our heads, people were so confused that they began to dispose of their holdings at trivial prices, considering that what then got was the best. These weak-minded persons became a danger for more sane and reasonable people who had considerable holdings with them. To prevent this disaster the Association stepped in and forced a minimum price to be charged for cotton. That saved the reputation of many a good merchant. In the same year prices for forward for silver were fixed at 75/12 although ready was 82. Last year when prices rose to 450 ruin stared the bears in the face, and the whole trade deemed advisable to stop the trade. Last year when owing to the Russian Revolution the situation in the yarn market of Japan became exceedingly menacing the Japanese Government thought it best to intervene and avert the disaster. Numerous instances can be cited from the markets of the most advanced countries. It is therefore, no new thing that we are doing.

PROFITEERING IN CLOTH.

There is another aspect to the question. This terrible war has in one way or another affected the whole civilised world. Owing to economic reasons coupled with profiteering the price of living has increased, so much so, that poor and respectable middle class people find it difficult to make both ends meet. The Government whose primary duty is to protect the people deemed it advisable to stop profiteering and they have awarded considerablle relief to these people about rents and food. But the question of clothing remains unsolved owing to the difficulty of the cotton trade. There is no real scarcity of goods. The greedy cloth merchant sees that the cotton market is daily breaking records, he tightens his holding and is very reluctent to sell. It is urgent in the interests of the country that some sort of relief should be afforded to the poor, because the looting of cloth-shops clearly proves that the situation is very keen and grave. Will you allow it to be said that it was the cotton trade which came in the way of relief being afforded to the poor? If so, remember it will be a reproach to you for ever. It is, therefore, our duty, to put some check on this rise of prices. Some people say that the project is impracticable. But it is not so. Various schemes have been put forward by various persons. In my opinion, maximum prices ought to be fixed for April contracts.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed (1) That the maximum prices of good Broach cotton be fixed. That no new transactions should be allowed. That the Bombay Cotton Trades Association and the Cotton Exchange be approached with a view to come to a settlement indicated in the resolution. (2) That the maximum prices at Rs. 690 until the 23rd instant, for the purpose of liquidating existing contracts and that all concerned be requested not to enter into any fresh contracts except at the prices recommended by the meeting.

The chairman said that though this resolution was not binding on the various associations, it was advisable in the interests of the trade to follow it until the 23rd instant, when a fresh meeting would be held to consider the situation in the light of the opinions of various associations on the resolutions passed at the meeting. The chairman intimated that as he was going to Kashmir he would not be able to attend the meeting on Saturday next.

DOCTOR IN ANKLESWAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ankleswar is a small city and a railway station on the B. B. & C. I. Ry., and it has a very good climate. There were three private practitioners here, but at present there is none. One Dr. Cooper died five years back, the other Dr. Mulla went on private service, and the third Dr. Jamshedji Dastoor ceased coming here on account of railway inconvenience. There is a municipal dispensary which is supplied with medicines on a limited scale and this year medicines of ordinary use are exhausted sooner. There is no regular retail chemist shop so the public feels the want of a good qualified doctor and if one would desire to stay here permanently, he would earn well.—Yours, etc.,

C. H. DIWAWALA,
Pleader.

Ankleswar, Mar. 19.

RISE OF COTTON PRICES.

COMMITTEE TO SIT FROM 28TH MARCH.

In continuation of Press Note No. 335-C.P., dated 16th March, 1918, a Press Note notifies for general information that the Committee appointed to consider the question of exercising control over the price of cotton and cotton cloth will meet at the Secretariat from the 28th March 1918. Any individuals or Associations which wish to place their representations before, or to be interviewed by, the Committee are requested to inform the Secretary at the Secretariat by 27th March, 1918, at the latest.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A PRIVATE

RIFLE ACCIDENTALLY OFF.

The dead body of Private Dawney has been removed to the Station Hospital, Colaba, from the Butcher Island. On Tuesday, at about 4 p.m., Dawney relieved Private Cox, at the Butcher Island, and the latter was cleaning his rifle in the guardroom when a round went off and struck Dawney who was at a distance of 20 yards; the bullet penetrating the right cheeck came out from the back of the head. He died after a few minutes.

SLAUGHTERED BY STAR CHAMBER ACT.

"TRADE ADVERTISER" CEASES PUBLICATION.

(From our correspondent.)
KARACHI, Mar. 20.

The "Trade Advertiser" of Shikarpur which was called upon by the District Magistrate to furnish security of Rs. 500, under the Press Act, has ceased publication owing to inability to deposit the amount.

ASSAULTING MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR.

On Tuesday morning Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of the Municipality, and his assistant and Mr. A. V. Thakkar, of the Servants of India Society were investigating at the Municipal Chawl in Walpakhadi, Mazagaon some cases of alleged malpractices of the Municipal Health Department brought to the notice of that Department. When they were leaving at about 10 o'clock a number of Halalkhores assaulted Inspector De Sa and his clerk Mr. Gangaram. Police were called on the scene and two men were taken to the Police Station near by.

MR BIPIN CHANDRA PAL IN POONA.

Under the auspices of the Young India Society, Poona, Mr Bipin Chandra Pal will deliver a public lecture on Sunday next, at 6 p.m., at the Kirloskar Theatre, on "Social Service." Admission to the lecture will be by tickets. Seats will be also reserved on payment of one rupee. Tickets can be had from the Secretary, Mr. Vinayak Sadashiv Dinekar.

MORE WAR TAXATION ESSENTIAL.

KARACHI EUROPEAN MERCHANTS' DEMAND.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, Mar. 20.

The "Daily Gazette" understands that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed the Government of India that having regard to the general financial situation they are of the opinion that more war taxation is essential. Looking to the fact that no provision has been made for sale of Council Drafts during the coming years, no surprise can be felt at this expression of opinion by the mercantile community of Karachi.

SECOND WAR LOAN.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Mar. 19.

Pending settlement of the date and details of the second war loan to be issued in 1918-19, it is notified that the cash certificates sold from the first of April, 1918, will form part of the loan and that the proceeds will be paid to his Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the war.

NEW WOLFRAM FIND IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Mar. 20.

Regarding the new wolfram find in Burma, the Financial Commission, Burma, issues the following Press Communique to-day:—Information has been received of the discovery of what may prove to be an important wolfram area near Pyingyi Peak on the border between the Yamethin district and Leileng, Shan State. Numerous applications have already been made for mineral concessions in this locality. An officer of the Geological Department is expected to proceed shortly to examine the area and the Financial Commissioner is about to proceed to Yamethin to discuss with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner the arrangements to be made for administration of this new field.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the Indian Nurses Club in the grounds of the Cama Hospital, yesterday afternoon, and afterwards attended a meeting of the Directorate of the Lady Willingdon Army Nurses Club.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jhalawar on the 18th instant laid the foundation stone of the Balchand Hospital presented to the public of Jhalrapatan city by Seth Binodiram Balchand. Seth Lalchandji presented an address to his Highness in a silver casket and refreshments were served to all present.

Mr. Tilak will lay the foundation-stone of the new building of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha Pathshala at Chinchwad, near Poona on Saturday the 23rd at 9-30 a.m.

THE RENT BILL.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

DATE OF COMPUTATION ALTERED.

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to restrict the increase of rent in the Presidency of Bombay is published:—

The following are among the important changes suggested:—

Regarding the wording, the report says:—As we agree that the bill should apply to all dwelling houses and business premises and in the same manner, we have been able to simplify the wording throughout by substituting "premises" for "dwelling-house" and "business premises." The new definition of "premises" which appears as paragraph (b) of clause 2 (1) will also cover certain premises, such as charitable institutions or schools, regarding which some doubt might have arisen. Rooms in boarding houses have been specifically excluded as they are on the same footing as rooms in hotels.

Date for computation of standard rent regarding this the report says:—It appears that during the earlier period of the war rents showed a downward tendency for various causes, and we have therefore altered the date from 1st January 1915 to 1st January 1916; it will also be easier to ascertain the rent obtained at the later date.

A provision is added to clause 2, sub-clause (1) paragraph (a) of the Bill, allowing an addition of twenty per cent., instead of ten per cent., in computing the standard rent chargeable after the expiration of certain long leases commencing before the 1st January 1911.

DEFINITIONS.

Under Clause 2 the following definitions of "landlord" and "tenant" are added:—The expression "landlord" means any person for the time being entitled to receive rent in respect of any premises whether on his own account or on account or on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or as trustee, guardian or receiver for anyother person; it includes a tenant who sub-lets any premises and every person from time to time deriving title under a landlord. The expression "tenant" means any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any premises, and includes every person from time to time deriving title under a tenant.

PROHIBITORY PROVISION.

Under Clause 3, instead of making 30th September 1917 the date for the application of the prohibitory provision, the following provision has been made:—

(2) Provided that nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply—

(a) to any rent which accrued due before the first day of January 1918, or

(b) to any periodical increment of rent accruing due under any agreement entered into before the first day of January 1916, or

(c) to rent payable under any lease entered into before the date of the commencement of this act for a period of ten years or upwards which has not expired at the said date.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (1) and clause (a) of sub-section (2) the rent shall be deemed to have accrued from day to day.

TWO NEW CLAUSES.

Two new Clauses (Nos. 13 and 14) have been made as under:—

(1) In any of the following cases the court may fix the standard rent at such amount as, having regard to the provisions of this act and the circumstances of the case, it deems just:

(a) where, by reason of any premises having been let at one time as a whole and at another time in parts, or where a tenant has sub-let or sub-lets a part of any premises let to him, or where for any reason any difficulty arises in giving effect to this act;

(b) where, in the case of any premises let furnished, it is necessary to distinguish, for the purpose of giving effect to this act, the amount payable as rent from the amount payable as hire of furniture; or

(c) where any premises has or have been or is or are let rent-free or at a nominal rent or for some consideration in addition to rent.

(2) In the case of any such sub-letting as is referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1), the court shall have regard to the standard rent of the premises a part of which has been or is sub-let.

Nothing in this act shall be deemed to entitle a landlord to increase the rent of any premises in any case in which he would not be entitled to do so if this act had not been passed.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

Minute of dissent by Sir D. M. Petit:—

I regret I cannot agree with the report of the Select Committee as it does not provide for any limit for rentals which could only be brought under the operation of this Bill. I had originally suggested in my Amendment that such a limit should be that of Rs. 50, but as I find that there is a considerable opinion that the limit should be raised, I suggest that a limit of Rs. 100 should be fixed The main argument adduced against fixing the limit is that it is unfair that whilst owners of properties which are let out for Rs. 100 and under are brought under the operation of this Act those of other properties of higher rentals should be left free to profiteer. This argument suggests that there has been profiteering on a large scale. I do not believe that it is so. It must be borne in mind that for every case of profiteering in house-rents that has been brought before the notice of the public there are hundreds of cases in which there has not been not only any profiteering but even any raising of rents. Judging from the way cases of ejectment that have been brought up lately in the Small Causes Court are disposed of, it can be seen that the tendency lately has been to allow considerable latitude to the tenants. They are given six months and more within which they should vacate their premises, and in all probability at the end of the period granted to them they would have a further extension if at that time the same conditions prevail in the city as there are at present. This, I believe, is sufficient relief for a tenant who pays a rent of Rs. 100 or more and who may be a victim of a profiteering landlord. Anyhow, I do not believe that cases of profiteering are so numerous as to justify that the large number of landlords who have not raised the rents of their properties for the last five years or more should be deprived of their right to increase their rent not on the basis of any profiteering but on the basis of supply and demand independent of the circumstances created by the war. As regards landlords of properties of rentals of Rs. 100 and less they would have to forego certain of their rights and privileges on account of their tenants being of a class requiring a special protection in these hard days. But because they have to give this sacrifice, on account of this special situation, I do not see any reason why landlords of properties of higher rentals should be treated in the same manner. In the former case it is a matter of necessity, in the latter case it is not.

I cannot agree also with the provision that this Act should be in force for more than 6 months after the end of the war. Every war enactment that has been passed by the Government of India or by the Government of Great Britain is to continue for six months after the war and no longer. No sufficient case has been made out why this Act should be an exception. Even the Defence of India Act under which so many important regulations have been passed including that for the control of prices of food-stuffs and other necessities of life is to come to an end six months after the war. For these reasons I am strongly of opinion that this Act should not be in existence for longer than six months after the war.

Another point in which I differ from the report is that no provision is made for allowing the landlords any increase on account of their having incurred expenditure on decoration and ordinary repairs. By decoration I understand painting the house. The costs of repairs and painting have gone up considerably of late and it is a one-sided legislation which does not give any consideration for such an abnormal rise.

There is a clause inserted in the Amended Bill which provides that an increase of 20 per cent. should be given on the rents of 1916 in all rentals which are covered by a lease of five years or more commencing before the first day of January 1911 and ending in 1916 or thereafter. I accept the principle underlying this clause and I am of opinion that similar relief should be given to cases which are covered under lease of five years or more commencing after 1st January 1911 and before August 1914,, that is before the war broke out, and I suggest that in such cases an increase of 15 per cent. on the rent of 1916 should be allowed.

HON. MR. C. V. MEHTA'S MINUTE.

Minute of dissent by Mr. C. V. Mehta:—

I agree generally with the report, but I do not agree to the provision made in clause 2 (1) of allowing 10 per cent. above the standard rent. I understand that the 10 per cent. is given for the normal rise of rent that accrues to owners of properties even in the absence of war conditions. It is based on the operation of the ordinary law of supply and demand in pre-war times, which is also the principle of the English Act. I wish that an attempt had been made to find out what was the yearly rise in Bombay in normal times. The Municipal records of assessment show that it was about five per cent. per annum, and the Corporation have accordingly suggested an yearly increment of 5 per cent., and I venture to think that in a matter affecting the city of Bombay the views of the Corporation are entitled to consideration. It must also be remembered that the cost of ordinary repairs, such as painting, etc., has gone up enormously and will go up still more in proportion to the duration of the war. The 10 per cent. given in the Bill does not include an allowance for the increased costs of ordinary repairs. In fact, Clause 4 expressly disallows anything for such repairs. The Bill wants to stop profiteering, but it goes beyond that when due account is not taken of the actual normal rise nor of the increased cost to landlords. When these circumstances are taken into account the yearly rise of 5 per cent. seems fair to all parties.

HON. MR. MUNMOHANDAS' MINUTE.

Minute of dissent by Mr. Munmohandas Ramji:—

I do not agree with the report made by majority of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 3 of 1918 inasmuch as it suggests further to extend the scope of application of the Bill to all premises including stables, garage and places of amusements such as Billiard Room, Theatre, Cinemas, etc. The English Act provides for dwelling houses only to a certain limit of rent. The Select Committee goes further and includes all premises which is I think stretching the point too far in the name of War Measure. As a War Measure who have to deal with contingencies arising out of war conditions and should not take into account any rise or fall in values generally. War Measures, strictly speaking, should apply to most stringent cases and should not be made applicable generally to all the premises. The object in the minds of the framers of this Bill in the first instances was to apply it only to the dwelling houses and business premises. The Select Committee had no business to propose to bring all premises under the scope of this Bill. It is clear from the objects and reasons of this Bill that the intention was to protect persons less favourably situated in the economic organisation and not to all persons. I think a measure like this will be calculated to interfere with the proprietary rights of individuals in these days of war conditions. I am further of opinion that the scope of the Bill ought to be limited to dwelling houses fetching a certain limit of rent. With these remarks I generally support the minute of dissent made by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit.

DEATH OF SHIP BOY.

FATAL END OF A QUARREL.

Dr. W. Nunan concluded the enquiry into the death of Abdul Gafur, a wardboy on board a steamer, aged about 25, who was found lying injured on a footpath on Chowpatty on the 12th instant. Superintendent Williamson led the evidence; and Mahomed Hussain an employee on board the same vessel as the deceased, was present at the enquiry.

P. C. 2623c, Bihasker Pandurang said he went near the Wilson College at Chowpatty at 10 p.m., on the 12th and he found the deceased lying on the pavement, covered with blood and shouting. He was drunk, and was taken to the Gamdevi Police Station and thence to the hospital.

Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon, said there were five wounds on the deceased's body and he smelt of alcohol. He died 1-30 p.m., on the 13th instant. The death was due to hoemorrhage and collapse of the lung.

HIS LAST WORDS.

Inspector James Copping said he questioned the deceased while he was on the table, and he elicited with some difficulty the words Mahomed Hussein and then "Jehaj Erinpura." Mahomed was arrested on board the steamer.

Ranchor Mavji, a cook on board the steamer, said the deceased and Mahomed were with him at Null Bazar on the 12th instant. Witness returned alone as he missed them. At 11 p.m., he was aroused by Mahomed, who appeared confused and his shirt was torn. He was drunk, and told witness that he had a quarrel with the deceased. Asked why they had quarrelled Mahomed said that the deceased wanted to commit an assault on him. The deceased took out a knife and went for him when Mahomed snatched it from him and stabbed him. The deceased fell and Mahomed ran away.

The jury returned a verdict of death from hoemorrhage and collapse of the lung due to wounds caused by a knife in a quarrel with Mahomed Hussein.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENTS FIRST ROUND.

HORNETS (E) BEAT ISLAM GYMKHANA.

These two teams tried conclusions in the first round of the above tournament on the Oval on Wednesday, when the Hornets drubbed the Islam Gymkhana team to the tune of eight goals to nil. Pitted against such a formidable combination as the Hornets, they were totally outclassed in every department of the game, but in fairness to the beaten team it should be stated that some of their forwards showed good stick-work and made some commendable rushes against the Hornets' defence, which, however, were unproductive. They played a very clean sporting game and considering that it is their first appearance in senior hockey, it is to be hoped that they would keep the team together and would give better display next year. The team has good materials in it, but requires better understanding and greater speed.

The Hornets, who are reported to be particularly strong this season, had matters much as they liked and, but for erratic shooting could have won by a much bigger margin. The feature of the play was James' (Sr.) three goals from the edge of the striking circle.

The scoring was as follows:—

FIRST HALF.

(1) James (Sr.)
(2) Downes.
(3) Kale.

SECOND HALF.

(4) Navin.
(5) Kale.
(6) Navin.
(7) James (Sr.).
(8) James (Sr.).

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Cowton; James (Jr.) and James (Sr.); Rodrigues, Race and Fido; Downes, Navin, Kale, Hyde and Sinclair.

Islam Gymkhana:—Ahmed; Shaikh and Khan; Bham, Kazi and Lokhendwalla; Shaikh, Gulab, Ismail, Contractor and Shahbuddin.

Referee:—Mr. Everton and Sergt. Farmer.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Grant Medical College (A).

GWALIOR RACES

SECOND DAY: HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)
GWALIOR, Mar. 20.

DESERT PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs. Confidence, 8-11; Ankerdine, 8-4; Diamond King, 8-4; Otherwise, 8-0; Atlas, 7-11; Astir, 7-11; Minion, 7-4; and Bower, 7-4.

ALIGIH PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs. Bisley, 9-7; Necessity, 9-4; L'Avenir, 9-0; Drill Mistress, 8-4; and Decorum, 7-9.

SAHARA PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs. Maasal 9-10; Mount Pleasant, 9-2; Crusadar, 8-8; Tit Bits, 8-7; Adil, 8-2; Garland, 8-2; The Knut, 8-2; Subeh Pasha, 8-1; Aladdin, 7-10; Mubrook, 7-9; Gold Mine 7-2; and Chatham, 6-8.

GWALIOR CUP. Distance—1¼ miles. Athlete, 9-12; Mayboy, 9-6; Gladiator, 9-1; Eagles Nest, 8-8; Our Day, 8-4; Short Skirt, 8-4; Derian, 8-0; Castle Vite, 7-9; Wavelets Dupe, 7-3; and Bockkoo, 7-2.

GWALIOR ARMY CUP. Distance—1 mile. Red Duke, 9-12; Hamedia, 9-8; R. G., 9-4; Maple, 8-13; Sugarcane, 8-13; Black Friar, 8-10; Blackstone, 8-4; Mundexahs Pride, 8-2; Sweet Apple, 8-2; Discarded, 8-0; Hard Cash, 7-11; Maiden Palm, 7-6; Indian Apple, 7-2; and Sarfaraz, 6-7.

ARABIAN PLATE. Distance—1 mile. Sultan, 10-3; Iron Chest, 9-7; Solar Star, 9-5; Bluey Lee, 9-4; Edward, 9-4; Collector, 9-1; British, 8-0; Victor, 8-2; Acetine, 7-13; Duhallow, 7-10; Rage, 7-1; and Panama, 6-11.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following is the result of the matches played, on Wednesday:—

Mr. L. J. Baines beat Capt. J. Foreman Bull, 6—2, 6—3.

Mr. E. G. Montgomery beat Mr. A. E. Kibblewhite, 9—7, 6—3.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE HANDICAP.

Mr. J. M. McGraith and Mr. P. G. Johnson v. Mr. C. E. Gurythe and A. E. Kibblewhite.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Mr. F. Borissom v. Mr. G. W. Graham.

SWADESHI.

THE SECRETARY,

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH

KARANEE.—Dinshawji Dossabhoy Karanee, Cotton Merchant, at Vania's Chawl near Colaba Station. Funeral to-day at 3 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, March 21, 1918.

A CITIZEN ARMY.

The glow of pride kindled by the appreciation of the gallantry shown by Indian Cavalry Divisions at Cambrai is not unlikely in the case of thoughtful Indians to be followed by melancholy reflections on might-have-beens. Through no fault of their own the share of Indians in the heroic traditions of the war has been limited, for the resources of earlier victory have been neglected for reasons which will some day be an indictment of the military policy of the Government towards the millions of this country. We are familiar with the consoling argument of British statesmen by which they compare the ultimate man-power of the Allies with the resources of Germany. There is a fallacy in these contrasts of superiority, since the people of this country are, to all intents and purposes, counted in millions merely for spectacular effect. If Germany had—to take a supposition,—a dependency with a third of the population of India, she would have ere now marshalled a force well-nigh invincible. We admit that the methods of recruiting and training which Germans might adopt would probably be under conditions of appalling severity but it is the fundamental question of the thorough utilisation of man-power we are discussing. A blind policy of distrust against pure Indians has been pursued in the matter of the military career open to Indian citizens. It is a policy for which Britain is paying dearly. Those who talk of the nominal opportunities for enlistment that exist, and the supposed reluctance of Indians to apply to the recruiting boards, can deliver gibes to their heart's content without making the result materially better.

The brief report of the discussion in the Imperial Council which we published on Tuesday and the reply of the Commander-in-Chief to Mr. Jinnah's suggestion of a citizen army, contains points which have a vivid relevance to the possibilities in India. By an amendment of the Indian Defence Force Act of 1917, further opportunities are to be furnished to those who are qualified under the Act to enlist. That, so far, it has been for the Indian section a piece of lifeless experimentation we have no doubt; the consolation is that the inexplicable time-limit of six months has been removed. We could never understand the purpose of a restriction of time for a voluntary force. For the Indian section the measure was a piece of cajolery, as indeed the niggardly terms of clause 12 would demonstrate. "The Governor General in Council may, by notification, constitute in any local area which he may specify in his notification, corps or units for the enrolment in the I. D. F. of persons other than European British subjects, who satisfy the prescribed conditions, and, within six months of the commencement of this Act, offer themselves for enrolment for general military service and such persons may be enrolled accordingly in the prescribed manner." At best it was a half-hearted, permissive measure hedged round with curious restrictions about time and place. The amendment leaves us where we were, and Mr. Jinnah's suggestion has an end far transcending the scope of the present extension. The denial of a decent chance for military training for Indians constitutes a policy which should be radically reversed. Large sections of the population were classed as non-martial races; the status of the sepoy compared with the position of the British soldier, who takes the same risk and does the same work, has been devised with the bar sinister of inferiority; the Indian sepoy is given a career limited in scope; commissions were refused on statute till yesterday; Indians are still given no admission to services like the artillery—these are but some of the conditions prevailing which make the flow of large numbers to the Army repugnant to many self-respecting Indians. More than that, the moral of the Arms Act has sunk deeply into the hearts of people who are made to feel themselves aliens in their own land and are not stimulated by the freedom which should be theirs in the sense of chivalrous readiness to help apparently. The motives of the post-mutiny policy still weigh with the authorities who cannot realise that it has become an anachronism.

The aspirations for a citizen army are natural to a self-respecting people and can be realised under conditions which make an Indian volunteer the trusted comrade of his British brother. Looking at the matter from the bottom, we cannot help recalling the odious comments of Sir Baden Powell upon Indian Boy Scouts who must constitute the rudiments of the citizen army which the Commander-in-Chief has undertaken to promote. The "Native Scout" has to get on, nevertheless, and there should be a complete change in the angle of vision in the meanwhile. Equipment for the defence of one's own country is an elementary right, and, well organised, it would work marvels in the next generation and be an assured asset for the Empire. There is a distinction in the functions of a professional soldiery and a citizen army, and freedom to volunteer would create a reserve force which would be decisive in times of peril. We are not concerned to go into technical discussions about the actual organisations, but only speak of the material available and the necessity of gradually devoloping a citizen army. It is a task worth attempting for the sake of India and the Empire. We hope the amendment of the Act is not the end of things and that the policy of stupid distrust and humiliation will not be further pursued. The Commander-in-Chief has expressed good intentions, and we earnestly trust he will not merely pave the way with them. No argument is necessary to those who have the imagination to think of the change in the world-situation possible to-day, if in 1914 the British Government had had the courage to begin a policy they would never have rued.

EGYPT AND THE WAR.

One of the most urgent of the pressing problems that faced the British Government at the outbreak of the war was the defence of Egypt, and it is clear that this object was really the primary factor in the Eastern policy followed from the very beginning. The ill-fated attempt to defeat the Turks in the Gallipoli campaign, the sending of a force based on Salonika, and the campaign now being carried on in Palestine, though intended to accomplish certain specific aims, were really all a part of the scheme for providing an adequate protection to Egypt. Even though the fullest success has not met all these efforts for obtaining immediate results in the specific areas in which they took place, and in Gallipoli, it must be admitted, the failure was most serious, it has to be recognised that every one has contributed to the present safety of Egypt. Germany and Turkey intended to make a serious bid for Egypt and the Suez Canal, and their success would have been a serious matter for the Allies, and more especially the British Empire. India, Australia, New Zealand, and other Eastern countries in the Empire would have been practically cut off from England, and the strain on the British Navy would have been immeasurably greater than it is at the present time. India of course would have suffered most severely. The policy of guarding Egypt both directly and indirectly has been more than justified, and it is likely that the verdict of history will be that the results more than compensated the Empire for the disasters associated with Gallipoli. The Indian soldiers were never more truly defending their own soil than when they played such a brave part in the Canal defence; the Australians were serving their own country as much as the Empire when their first contingents strengthened the British and Egyptain forces in the first year of the war, and brought to nought the vain attempts of the enemy to gain a hold on the land.

The ex-Khedive had long been playing a double game, but the Egyptain Government were not altogether in the dark. It is true that he had obtained considerable support from certain classes and he had taken advantage of the national movement to exploit it for his own purposes. As in other Eastern countries, the last few years before the war had seen a steady advance in the national consciousness, and had given birth to natural and praiseworthy movements similar to those in this country. The national movements continued to grow and to become strong. It was felt, on the outbreak of the war, that irresponsible elements might take steps which would render necessary stern measures for the safety of the country, and against these the Egyptian Government was warned to take precautionary measures. But, as in this country, the strongest advocates of national development proved the strongest supporters of the Allies' cause and wholeheartedly threw themselves into the question of safeguarding the country. From the very beginning the Egyptian people have shown an extreme loyalty to the allied cause and have sought to assist the Government to their utmost. The country was overrun with spies and secret agents, all in the pay of the German and Turkish governments, who did their best to create a spirit of dissatisfaction with the existing regime and to stir up religious and political troubles. Though they worked hard and assidiously, they met with little success. The educated Egyptians have not been slow to appreciate the causes for which the Allies stand and the significance of the objects that govern their military and political operations; and the prsperity of the people, as a whole, has made the work of the Government much easier, for the mass of the people have, from the very outset, turned a deaf ear to the insidious promptings of the enemy agents.

In several ways Egypt has contributed very valuable assistance to the Allies. Instead of the British Government having to take large numbers from the small army she possessed to assist the Egyptain army in keeping peace in the country, she was able to rely almost entirely on the forces composed of Egyptian soldiers. The friendly and peaceful attitude of the Egyptians relieved the British Government of many anxieties. In addition to the excellent work the combatant forces have done in connection with the defence of the Canal, and the Sudan and western frontiers, the labour and transport corps have lessened the difficulties of the British armies in Palestine, Salonika, and Mesopotamia.

In other directions we find that Egypt has proved her loyalty to the British Empire. Though not a wealthy country, the total sum subscribed does credit to the people. The export of cotton at high prices, and the purchase of local material by the military authorities, the reduction in the consumption of imported articles, have increased the credits of the Government. The balances in the hands of the treasury have been placed at the disposal of the Home Government, and large sums have been invested in the British and French war loans. There is ample evidence that practically the entire surplus income of the country since the outbreak of the war has been invested in war stock of one kind or another. In addition to the direct contributions made by the Government, and the large investments paid by leading merchants and others, it must not be forgotten that practically the whole staff of the Government, the railway officials, engineers, etc., have devoted their time to meeting the demands made on them by the military leaders. It would not have been possible for the Government to have done so much if the country had not enjoyed almost unknown prosperity in the past three years. On every hand are signs of increasing wealth, no surer of which can be found than the fact that all rents are being regularly paid and a great number of mortgages is being cleared off by the fellaheen. Egypt has a great future before her, but she can only reach her greatest height of prosperity by a steady development of the national spirit and loyal adhesion to the Empire which now protects her. After the war many changes will doubtless be made. It is certain that one of the first will be a drastic modification of the capitulations whereby the Government is so handicapped, and certain classes of subjects favoured at the expense of others; and a system of self-government will also, of course, have to be established.

Notes of the Day.

German Perfidy in Russia.

The statement issued by the Press Bureau, purporting to be the considered view of the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers assembled in London, on the Russo-German peace, is a most important document and ought to have a great moral effect on all right-thinking people in neutral and even the enemy countries as well as among the Allied people. The statement, begins with emphasising the need for taking note of the political crimes, under the name of peace, which have been committed against the Russian people. The genesis of this "peace" is ruthlessly exposed. The determining factor in this war, of course, is the singular credulity of the Russian Government which expected a democratic peace from a power that had been fighting for four years against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind. The statement then proceeds to point to the flagrant violation of her plighted word by Germany during the armistice. It was, however, when the German peace was translated into action that the perfidy of Germany was revealed in its nakedness. It was found

to involve the invasion of Russian territory, destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defence and organisation of Russian lands to Germany's profit, a proceeding not differing from annexation, although the word was carefully avoided.

A "Dishonouring Peace."

The tragic irony of it is that the Russians themselves helped in their own ruin. Before peace was signed they made military operations impossible, with the natural result that their representatives had no choice but to sign the treaty blindly, "not knowing whether it meant peace or war, nor measuring the degree to which Russian national life was reduced by it to a shadow." The rude awakening has come, though late, and it is manifested in the resolution of the Congress of Soviets. It is however characteristic of the fatality which has dogged the Bolsheviks that the resolution, which describes the peace as "painful, forced and dishonouring" and urges all workers to employ all strength to establish the defence of Russia upon the basis of a socialist militia," is the same resolution which ratifies the peace treaty. It is obvious, however, that the Russians have no intention of regarding the treaty as binding any more than have the Allies who "do not and cannot acknowledge such peace treaties and mean to continue to fight in order to finish once for all this policy of plunder and to establish the peaceful reign of organised justice."

The Need for Deputations.

"New India" publishes a letter to Mrs. Besant from a well-known publicist in England describing the activities of reactionaries of the Sydenham group. The following extracts may well give food for serious thought to those who do not recognize the urgency of sending deputations to England to educate the British democracy regarding India's demand:

"I am afraid that our leaders in India are not alive to the menace of the propaganda that is being carried on in this country to prevent Indians from receiving any political concessions whatsoever. Commercialists with almost unlimited resources and experience in wire-pulling, and officials retired from the 'service' of India, themselves rich and experienced in wire-pulling, have banded together for organised action. Subscriptions aggregating thousands of pounds have been collected, and letters are being circulated among City men, saying that such and such a firm has subscribed £1,000 and appealing for equally liberal donations. A fine suite of offices has been rented near Fleet Street, fitted with modern office furniture. Writers and typists have been engaged. A most subtle and persistent propaganda to poison the minds of the British people is being carried on by means of notes and articles in the press, and of circulars and pamphlets, and by means of personal interviews and letters."

A Comprehensive Propaganda.

"I have never known," says the writer, who with his American experience claims to know something of propagandas, "a subtler or a more comprehensive propaganda." He proceeds:

"Every class is being approached and influenced—politicians, commercialists, the man in the street. Even school-boys are being contaminated by means of lectures delivered to them on India's warring castes and creeds. (School-boys! What about the serene atmosphere of study, so desired by Englishmen over here?—Ed. N. I.) The group is not leaving alone even the women who stand on the threshold of enfranchisement, and I have reason to believe that such work is having the most pernicious effect upon some of the women leaders. I would be failing in my duty if I did not send to you—to whom India owes so much—a warning prompted, not by nervousness but my knowledge of the conditions.

"As the Sydenham group is doing its worst damage through the press and by means of the pamphlet, a special organisation should be formed to carry on a counter-propaganda through the same channels."

The Naval Fund.

The report of the East Indies Station Naval Fund for the year 1917, is a remarkable record of kindly services. The object of the scheme is to render to the men and officers serving in Eastern Waters relief that mitigates the monotony of their lives and keeps up their good spirits. As an institution, organised and controlled by women, European and Indian, it deserves widespread support. The year 1917 has been a period of increased activity and shows an expenditure of 1½ lakhs of rupees. The average monthly expenses have risen from Rs. 9,327 to Rs. 12,268 during the year and afford a good index to the vigorous programme pursued. The gifts to our men include clothing, comforts, fruit, literature, medicines, equipment for outdoor and indoor games, gramaphones and musical instruments. Ships of our Allies calling at Bombay receive suitable gifts from the Fund.

Admiral Gaunt's Testimony.

Besides details regarding gifts and donors, the report contains extracts from appreciative letters written by men and officers. We would quote the acknowledgment of his Excellency Rear Admiral Gaunt, who says:—

During the past five months I have visited every part of the East Indies Station, and have not only seen officers and men toiling in the heat of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Aden, but also the ladies of the East Indies Station Naval Fund strenuously working,—often under most trying climatic conditions,—to alleviate the lot of those at sea.

The work is conducted in Bombay with the direct association of Lady Willingdon who with Lady Chelmsford is joint-patroness of the Fund. The Committee has a right to expect all our people to be interested in the work of the current year and we earnestly hope that progress will not be hindered for lack of public support.

Life in Mesopotamia.

If contemporary journalism is a source of history much is hardly likely to be gleaned regarding the situation, political or social, in Mesopotamia during the early days of its occupation by the British, from the "Basreh Times." This journalistic enterprise is confined to reproducing telegrams and some advertisements between which are at times sandwiched a paragraph or two of "local" interest. There is a brisk commercial intercourse between India and Mesopotamia and a proclamation states that, as, owing to military reasons, it was found necessary to suspend the civil parcel post service to and from civil post offices in Mesopotamia and that since, in consequence, there has arisen a regular practice of sending merchandise and in particular piecegoods by letter post to the detriment of postal work generally, Lieut.-General William Marshall, K.C.B., in virtue of the authority vested in him as Officer Commanding his Majesty's Forces in Mesopotamia, directs that no letter posted after March 23rd, containing piecegoods, haberdashery or similar articles, other than for the personal use of the addressee, and not specially sealed, will be delivered to the addressee. Parcels containing such goods if received by post from abroad will be confiscated and sold under the orders of the Collector of Customs. It must be a trade which pays hand over fist when merchants can afford to pay the transit charges for large packets of piecegoods at the rate of letter post. A "Baghdad Times" has already commenced appearance, though it does not indicate much advance as a literary enterprise upon its senior colleague of Basreh.

India and the Imperial Council.

That the Indian member for the next Imperial Conference should be appointed on the recommendation of the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council is a view that is supported alike by common sense and the spirit of the decision that an Indian as such should take part in the deliberations of the Conference. If the recent reply of Dr. Fisher on the subject was disappointing, much more regrettable is the attitude of the Government of India on the resolution which Mr. Surendranath Banerjea moved in the Imperial Legislative Council on Tuesday. The Government took their stand quite unreasonably on the decision of the Imperial Government (meaning the India Office) as manifested in Dr. Fisher's reply, forgetting that the decisions of the latter are not unalterable like the laws of the Medes and the Persians and that, as Pandit Malaviya said, it was possible still, in spite of the reply of Dr. Fisher to decide the question in the light of Mr. Banerjea's resolution. Whether it is their blind submission to the views of the Imperial Government or their own reluctance in seeing justice being done to the country, they have yet again shown how completely out of touch and sympathy they are with the real sentiments of its people.

INTENSE AIR FIGHTING.

LARGE FORMATIONS PARTICIPATE.

28 HOSTILE MACHINES SHOT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 20.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—We drove off raiders north-east of Armentieres. The enemy's artillery has been active at Ypres, Cambrai, Vermelles, the Labassee Canal and Armentieres.

We dropped nine tons of bombs on billets, dumps and Busigny railway station and two aerodromes.

Fighting in the air was most intense between large formations. We brought down nineteen machines and drove down nine. Twelve of ours are missing.

Our nightfliers dropped six hundred bombs on two aerodromes used by enemy nightfliers, dumps and billets. All our machines returned.

FIGHTING IN NIEUPORT REGION.

ALL LOST TRENCH ELEMENTS RECOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 20.

A Belgian communiqué says:—All the advanced trench elements in which the Germans penetrated yesterday in the region of Nieuport have been recovered.

Enemy attempts to capture advanced posts on the Beverdyk were repulsed. Numerous enemy dead were found in the reoccupied trenches.

EFFECTIVE AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

STATEMENT BY MR. MACPHERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson announced that British aeroplanes raided Mannheim yesterday and dropped over a ton of bombs with excellent results. Hits were obtained on Badische Sodafabrik. An enemy formation attacked a British squadron. Two enemy machines were driven down and the remainder driven off. All our machines returned safely.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that in the raid on Mannheim, eight direct hits were obtained on the Badische Sodafabrik, causing an abnormally large column of smoke to ascend. Also two bursts were seen in the docks and one on another large factory.

Mr. Macpherson proceeded to state that, since October, we had made 38 effective air-raids on Germany under the most difficult conditions. We had dropped 48 tons of bombs. We had lost only ten machines in 250 flights. (Cheers). The number of raids and the amount of explosives dropped had steadily increased, whilst the increased distance to which the raids had been carried into Germany was most satisfactory.

RAIDS CARRIED OUT IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

The majority of the raids had been carried out in broad daylight. The bursting of bombs had been photographed completely confirming the reports of their effectiveness. The attacks were concentrated on militarily important objects, in striking contrast to the enemy's promiscuous methods. Night-flying machines flew down and fired at searchlights, trains and railway stations. Enemy's anti-aircraft defenees had steadily increased. Enemy aeroplanes had been defeated with loss whenever they attempted to intervene. Our airmen occasionally attacked the enemy aeroplanes preparing to raid France.

PANIC IN RHINELAND.

CASUALTIES IN AIR-RAID ON COBLENZ

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

The Hague correspondent of "The Times" says that a neutral, who has returned from Germany, gives vivid acounts of the panic in Rhineland during the airraid on the 12th instant. All the factories stopped work for hours.

Fifty people were killed at Coblenz and very heavy material damage was done and many fires broke out.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN YPRES SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon reports successful raids at Villersguislain, Lavaequerie and Boiscrenier.

The Portuguese raided the trenches east of Neuvechapelle and brought back prisoners and two machineguns. We repulsed thr[illegible] raids at Fleurbaix and Boisgrenier inflicting losses.

Hostile artillery has been shelling the forward and back areas in the Ypres sector.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 20.

Last night's French communiqué reported lively artillery actions on the right of the Meuse between Bures and Badonvillers, in the Lorraine and at some points in Upper Alsace.

FRENCH PROGRESS NEAR REIMS.

ENEMY COUP-DE-MAIN N. E. OF SILLERY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—

A detachment yesterday evening penetrated the enemy lines in the region of Reims to a depth of a kilometre, destroyed numerous occupied dug-outs and brought back nine prisoners.

The enemy at midnight after sharp artillery preparation carried out a coup-de-main north-east of Sillery which broke down under fire. There has been a violent artillery duel on the right of the Meuse particularly in the region of Hill 344.

PORTUGUESE REPULSE RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

A British communiqué says the Portuguese repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Fauquissart. There was reciprocal cannonading in the Passchendaele sector.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON FAVOURABLE OMENS.

DISCUSSION IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Mar. 21.

In the House of Lords, Lord Parmoor moved a resolution appreving the principle of the League of Nations.

Lord Loreburn urged that foreign affairs should be brought under direct parliamentary control.

Lord Lansdowne said the League of Nations, firstly, must be open to all nations and, secondly, must be armed with sufficient powers to secure unquestioning obedience. He believed that the omens at present were favourable for the creation of the League. The most hopeful sign was the approval of the United States, because her weapon of economic pressure was unrivalled throughout the world.

QUESTION OF INCLUSION OF GERMANY.

Lord Lansdowne concurred with Dr. Wilson's warning that the League might be compelled not to admit Germany to free economic intercourse after the war. Anyway, nobody proposed to admit Germany to the League merely upon the German pledge and German signature. The essence of the proposal was that the nations admitted to the partnership would partially relinquish sovereign rights, undertaking to conform to the international code laid down by the League.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR TERRITORIAL SETTLEMENT.

He desired the inclusion of the Central Powers, because her inclusion would do more to wipe out Prussian militarism than anything else. Nevertheless the League of Nations was no substitute for a satisfactory territorial settlement. The latter must precede the establishment, after which disarmament would follow automatically.

He concluded by eloquently pleading for the League as the only means of saving our children and grandchildren from the recurrence of present troubles. He quoted Prussia after Jena and compared the position in 1814, the moral of which was that peace could not be secured by successful war operations.

The debate was adjourned.

TEA SUPPLIES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Mar. 21.

Arrivals of tea lately have been so satisfactory that it is proposed during March that all dealers shall be allotted as much as was received during the same period of 1915/16. 3,330,570 pounds of Indian tea and 1,233,306 of Ceylon are being ballotted for this week.

Replying to Mr. Thorne in the House of Commons Mr. Clynes stated that tea could not at present be sold at 2/6 a pound without loss. Lord Rhondda was considering the possibility of buying cheaper tea after May 31st, when the present contracts expired and gross profits were allowed to the trade.

DFATH OF VOISIN BEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

The death is announced of Voisin Bey, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal.

ALLIED ULTIMATUM TO HOLLAND.

UNEQUIVOCAL ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS DEMANDED.

SHIPS TO BE IMMEDIATELY REQUISITIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 20.

Government has sent a fresh notification to the Dutch Government that the Allies will immediately proceed to requisition shipping unless Holland unequivocally accepts the last Allied Note on the subject, to which a reply was expected yesterday. Hitherto it has not been received.

It is pointed out that Holland's apparent tardy acceptance of the arrangement proposed earlier will no longer meet the case as the position has radically changed.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS IN 1917.

FIGURES PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

The "Daily Mail's" Paris correspondent says the figures are published of ships sunk by German submarines in 1917.

During the quarter, January to March, 203 were torpedoed and 579 were sunk by gunfire; from April to June the figures were 426 and 674; from July to August, 339 and 292, and from September to December, 311 and 114, making altogether 2,938.

The "Daily Mail," commenting on this, says even if British sinkings last year averaged twenty weekly, that would be 1,040 lost, hence the figures may relate to all Allied and neutral ships, including fishing boats.

WAR CABINET'S REPORT.

DEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

The War Cabinet's report for 1917 is now published *in extenso*. It contains illuminating information regarding the War Cabinet's working methods and describes how each meeting begins with the hearing of reports on the progress of the war since the previous day. The Cabinet then deals with the questions awaiting decision unless wider questions of policy are discussed. In the former case the Ministers and chief departmental officials concerned attend.

STEP FOR A CONSISTENT WAR PLAN.

Important matters of administration are deliberated with a view to departmental co-ordination so as to form a part of a consistent war plan and the Ministers invited bring outside experts if desired. 248 outsiders thus attended in 1917 and tendered their views on Foreign. Dominions, Indian, Colonial and Home affairs. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the First Sea Lord and the Chief of the Imperial Staff attend every meeting and communicate the latest war intelligence and consult with the War Cabinet on new points. The War Cabinet met 300 times in 1917 and a considerable number of less important but highly complex questions were referred to individual members of the War Cabinet or a Committees of Ministers or others with or without power to adopt the conclusions.

COMBING OUT MINERS FOR ARMY.

MAJORITY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINERS VOTE AGAINST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

The Lancashire and Cheshire miners have voted 14,840 for, an 30,359 against, the combout.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN FRENCH HOSPITALSHIPS.

AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the statement that German prisoners were now being carried in French hospitalships was erroneous.

THE CURFEW ORDER IN LONDON.

TRAIN AND 'BUS SERVICES LARGELY CURTAILED!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

Londoners have been little moved by the "Curfew Order" practically closing down everything at half past nine as it is recognised that it is an urgent war measure. It is expected that shop-windows will no longer be lighted and that consumption of coal for domestic purposes will be reduced by onesixth. Train and bus services are largely curtailed.

REPUDIATION OF RUSSIAN STATE DEBT.

JOINT WARNING BY FOREIGN POWERS.

RIGHT TO CLAIM DAMAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that he was informed that a declaration signed by representatives in Petrograd of all Foreign Powers had been forwarded to the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, stating they considered the decrees regarding repudiation of Russian State Debt, confiscation of property and similar measures as without force and reserved the right of claiming damages from Government for all losses of their nationals. So far as Mr. Balfour was aware no reply had been received.

TURKEY AND CAUCASUS GOVERNMENT.

POURPARLERS FOR SEPARATE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 19.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 20.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army has accepted the proposal of the Caucasus Government to commence pourparlers for a separate peace. Austrian and German forces have occupied important points in the direction of Kursk and Knarkoff. The latter has been hastily evacuated.

Retreating Russians attempted to set fire to Odessa, but the Germans prevented them. The Odessa and Nekolaieff banks have resumed under German control.

A telegram from Rostoff says that 3,000 well armed Austrian and German prisoners of war have taken complete possession of the town.

154000 GERMAN PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

JAPANESE WAR MINISTER ON GROWING SERIOUSNESS OF SITUATION'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Mar. 18.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 20.

In the House of Representatives the Minister of War stated that there were 94,000 German prisoners in Siberia east of Lake Baikal and 60,000 west of Baikal. Those east of Baikal were not under control and were trying their utmost to get armed.

A thousand Russian Moderates under Semenoff were opposing the Maximlaists east of Baikal and the Entente might support Semenoff, but Semenoff's force at present was weak. There were also some Moderates at Vladivostock and Blagovestchensk.

The Maximalists' power was growing and they were getting supply of arms and ammunition. Should German prisoners give organised support to the Maximalists a serious situation would be created.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH OF FINLAND RESTORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

Telegraphic communication with the south of Finland has been restored.

SIBERIA AND CHINA.

AGREEMENT CONCLUDED REGARDING FRONTIER QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 19.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Mar. 20.

It is officially announced that Soviet authories in Siberia have concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government regulating frontier questions.

HORRORS IN GHURKOV AND SEVASTOPOL.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 19.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Mar. 20.

Newspapers report that five hundred persons were massacred in a single night in the small town of Ghurkov, and that sailors murdered the inhabitants of two streets in Sevastopol and threw the bodies into the river.

U. S. WAR SECRETARY'S VISIT TO TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

Reuter's correspondent with the American army in France says the American War Secretary, Mr. Baker, on Tuesday visited the front line trenches and remained 90 minutes under brisk enemy shell fire. While returning to headquarters a German four-inch shell burst within forty yards, but did not damage the car or the occupants.

SPANISH CRISIS.

MILITARY TAKE OVER POST AND TELGRAPH SERVICES.

KING FORESHADOWS DRASTIC REFORMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

A bewildering mass of belated telegrams from Spain seems to indicate that the War Minister, M. Lacierva, still holds the upper hand. The postal employees struck owing to dissatisfaction with the conditions of employment whereupon the military forces took over the post and telegraph services under M. Lacierva.

The King opened the Parliament on Monday and in a vigorous speech foreshadowed drastic administrative, economic and financial reforms particularly in the direction of promoting the Spanish overseas trade reminding the Parliament it would be expected to lead the nation in the struggle after the war.

MINISTERS RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Mar. 19.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Mar. 20.

The Cabinet has resigned following the regnation of War Minister Hacierta.

DELAY IN GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

ALLIED ARTILLERY SUPERIORITY TH REAL CUUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Mar. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

More than one writer regards the phrase in the French communique "under the protection of our artillery which dominated the German artillery," as providing the key to the present situation on the western front. A correspondent at the British headquarters referring to the absence of the anticipated German attack and what he calls the failure of German gunners to assert their supremacy, says: "Until the artillery makes clear its ability to support attacks on a grand scale and hold down our fire the infantry will not undertake such a costly enterprise with any degree of confidence."

The correspondent adds that the Germans have been trying for weeks to gain the required ascendancy, but our batteries have returned blow for blow, have smashed minor schemes in their inception, and generally shown a disconcerting readiness to deal with surprise assaults.

FAILURE OF AIR OFFENSIVE.

The Germans have failed similarly in the air where they never suffered a more decisive defeat than during the past fortnight. A very strong aerial offensive has been completely smashed at every point. German papers recently published a hint that the offensive may be delayed until the Allies shall have weakened themselves by unsuccessfully attacking.

EXPLOSION AT LA COURNEUVE.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 20.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Co. says that the explosion at La Courneuve was undoubtedly an accident. Three men were carrying a case of grenades, when one heard a click indicating that a detonator was in action and that the whole case must explode. In five seconds the men bolted to a trench shelter. The expected explosion occurred. The other cases of bombs blew up and then came a terrific detonation alarming all Paris.

DUTCH FEAR OF GERMANY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 20.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Telegraph" condemns the Dutch Government's delay for two months about the shipping agreement with the Allies, which would have saved the nation from hunger solely on account of Germany's opposition. There is no question of the Entente's committing piracy. The fact is that the Dutch Government in its fear of Germany surrendered the Dutch people to famine.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN SURAT.

(From our Correspondent.)
SURAT, March 20.

There is no doubt the Surat Municipality has dealt very promptly with the question of free and compulsory primary education. It will be remembered that immediately after the new Act to introduce free and compulsory primary education in municipal areas came into force, the Surat Municipality appointed a Select Committee to suggest the means of taking advantage of the power conferred by the new Act. The report of the Committee, which lost no time in submitting it, was accepted last week at a special general meeting of the Municipality and it was resolved, almost unanimously, to apply to Government for a grant of 50 per cent. of the total expenditure involved by the introduction of the new measure. The Municipality, moreover, expressed its desire to increase the direct tax to the extent of 10 per cent. for the same purpose.

RUMANIAN SITUATION.

NEW MINISTRY TO BE FORMED FOR PEACE.

MORGHILOMAN OPPOSES CESSION OF DOBRUDJA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 20.

The present position in Rumania appears Averescu Cabinet owing to the refusal of Averescu and all politicians, who favoured Roumania's entry into the war to sign the peace treaty, an attempt is now being made to be that following the resignation of the to form a Ministry to make peace from politicians who opposed the Rumanian intervention.

Marghiloman, the prospective Premier, is friendly with the Germans and consequently it is thought he may be able to obtain better terms than Averescu.

Bukharest telegrams received via Austria-Hungary state that Marghiloman opposes the handing over of the Dobrudja to Bulgaria but would consent to its being administered jointly by the Central Powers.

FUTURE OF TOGOLAND.

A GERMAN INVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Mar. 20.

The German press has been making most of the statement attributed to German missionaries in Togoland declaring that the tribes were obliged in the middle of 1916 to become English or elect to become German. Those who chose Germany were punished by forced labour. An official statement published in London affirms the above to be a pure invention. The future of Togoland was not discussed with the natives and forced labour ceased when the German rule ended. There can be no doubt from spontaneous expressions of chiefs and others regarding the desire of the tribes to remain British.

KARACHI HOME RULE LEAGUE.

PROPAGANDA OF THE YEAR.

When by the end of August 1916 it was seen that the Indian National Congress had failed to take up the propaganda work which it had undertaken to do in a resolution passed at its session in Bombay in 1915, Mrs. Annie Besant, who had proposed the formation of the Home Rule League in the middle part of 1915 but had postponed it in deference to the wishes of the leaders of the Congress and in view of the above resolution, authorised the formation of the Home Rule Groups for the purpose of study and propaganda in the country. Such a Group called the Sind Home Rule Group, was also formed in Karachi on 27th August 1916, at the instance of Mr. Durgdas B. Adwani, at his house. Nine men joined this Group and Mr. V. A. Iyer was elected as its Honorary Secretary. This Group grew in strength and on 1st October, 1916, when the period which Mrs. Besant had promised to wait to see the fruition of the propaganda resolution of the Indian National Congress expired without any tangible result, developed into a branch of the Home Rule League which was started on the same day in the country with its headquarters at Madras. The Karachi Branch was thus one of the founding branches of the League. The number of members went on steadily increasing and had a remarkable rise on the occasion of the notorious speech of Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, condemning the Home Rule agitation and asking the people to "put all thoughts of early responsible self-government entirely out of mind," followed by the internment of Mrs. Annie Besant and her two colleagues, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, which set the whole country aflame with indignation and which resulted in a great accession of strength to the Home Rule League by many of the leaders of the country who had kept aloof from it before, joining it almost in a body. The total number of members on the roll on 30th September, 1917, was 605.

The Branch had at first no house of its own but used to meet at the house of Mr. Durgdas B. Adwani, who had kindly placed it at the disposal of the Branch for use whenever necessary. On the 26th November, 1916, the Branch secured a house of its own on the Rambaugh Road and shifted to it. The office has since been removed to a large and commodious building.

ACTIVE PROPAGANDA.

Propaganda work outside was carried on vigorously. It consisted of public meetings, distribution of literature, visiting public places after sunset and addressing people at their doors on Home Rule, and the collection of signatures for the petition to Mr. Montagu on the lines drawn up by Mr. Gandhi. As many as twelve public meetings were organised by the Branch in the course of the year.

Four funds were started in connection with "New India" and Mrs. Besant. When the security of Rs. 2,000 taken from "New India" was forfeited by the Presidency Magistrate of Madras, a "New India" Defence Fund was started and Rs. 150 were collected and sent to Madras. The other funds were Mrs. Besant's Internment Fund, Mrs Besant's Birthday Fund, and Mrs. Besant's Statue Fund. Towards the first two Rs. 5,589 were in all collected, out of which Rs. 3,000 were contributed by one member alone. Towards the Statue Fund Rs. 56-8-0 were collected.

"A DEDICATED LIFE."

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

BOMBAY'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

HIS STRENUOUS, SELFLESS AND FEARLESS WORK FOR INDIA.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association was held at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, yesterday, to express regret at the death of the late Sir William Wedderburn. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided, and there was a large attendance, among those seated on the platform, besides the speakers, being H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, Lady Mehta, Lady Tata, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Lady Chandavarkar, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, the Hon. Captain C. Fernandes, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Oomer Sobani, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Sarafali Mamooji, Mr. Vinayak Raoji Jagannath Shunkerseth, and others.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was elected to the chair.

Mr. N. M. Samarth read the following telegram from the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha:—"I cordially sympathise with the object of to-day's meeting. Indians owe undying gratitude to Sir William Wedderburn for having consecrated his long life to their greater welfare in every way with a devotion and single-minded sacrifice unprecedented in their annals under the British Raj. Indians will never see another like him for generations together."

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in a letter, said:—"I very much regret I will be unable to attend or take part in the public meeting which is called in connection with the late Sir William Wedderburn. Kindly inform the President that I fully sympathise with the object of the meeting."

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who was received with loud cheering, said:—

We meet to-day to mourn the loss of a great Englishman. Sir William Wedderburn spent himself for India. A warm friend of the ryot, of social reform and in particular female education, a consistent supporter of the rights and interests of our Ruling Princes and Chiefs and their States, the man behind Miss Florence Nightingale when for years she pressed the necessity of village sanitation in India on the attention of successive Secretaries of State and Viceroys; both in and out of Parliament serving the cause of self-government within the Empire, a promoter of Hindu-Moslem unity, here is the picture. What forms the background of it? His intense love for India, intense sometimes to a fault.

HIS LOVE FOR INDIA.

There are those who profess, and I have no doubt profess sincerely, to love India but whose love and service are those of the critic, dwelling more on our blemishes than our virtues and ability, who treat us as children fit only to be in leading strings. The other class consists of those who realise that to make a people great you must rouse in them a consciousness of their worth, inspire them with self-confidence and hearten them to learn even from their failures how to stand on their own legs. Sir William Wedderburn belonged to the latter class. He looked upon our failings with indulgence, emphasised our virtues and fought hard those who made political capital of our defects. Who will say he was wrong even as a matter of state-craft? That hard headed British statesman, Sir George Lewis, who had little of sentiment in him, says, in his "Government of Dependencies," that it is the duty of the ruler of a dependency to view with an indulgent and favourable eye the failings of its people and to be kind to their virtues and that a more venial and almost desirable fault can scarcely be attributed to a Governor than that of a strong attachment to the people whom he is sent to govern. The worst way to elevate a people and promote reforms among them is to condemn and carp at them in the name of kindness. This kind of love for India which pursued its people with disheartening criticism has a two-fold effect, bad for all. It inclines Indians to distrust Englishmen and Englishmen to distrust Indians.

A TYPICAL INSTANCE.

As a typical instance of Sir William Wedderburn's love of India here is an incident. At a small dinner party given by the late Mr. Geary of the "Bombay Gazette" thirty years ago the guests consisted of Lord Brassey (whose lamented loss has been recently brought home to all of us in Bombay by our close association with Lady Willingdon), Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. T. J. Bennett and myself. Those were days when the question of social reform had led to a bitter controversy among Hindus throughout India owing to the late Mr. Behramji Malabari's writings on the evils of infant marriage and enforced widowhood. Sir Auckland Colvin, then Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces had publicly declared that political reform in India can and should come only after social reform. Mr. Justice Telang had publicly declared with Sir William's approval that all reform moves along the lines of least resistance and that political reform was in its turn bound to act upon and accelerate social reform. Lord Brassey at the dinner at Mr. Geary's told us that Mr. Malabari had sent him his literature on social reform and that he felt interested in the controversy. During the discussion Sir William clinched his case by saying "By bearding the Secretary State for India at Whitehall, Indians will learn to beard the mother-in-law at home". Who can say after these thirty years of political and social agitation in India that Sir William Wedderburn was a false prophet? The Secretary of State for India has been drawn out of his den at Whitehall into this country. The Indian mother-in-law has almost gone into the background and the Indian wife is beginning to rule in our houses there to become our home ruler. Love for India blind to a fault such as Sir William Wedderburn's may no doubt be carried too far and lull us to sleep over our inherent weaknesses. That is a danger in these days. We want also candid critics. But Sir William never carried his passion too far, while staunchly striving to raise India's political *status* as a self-governing member of the British Empire he never tired of helping by advice and money our cause of social reform. Only he felt that our social weaknesses were being exploited by some in influential spheres for the purpose of political re-action and vested interests and creating an unworthy prejudice against us in England.

Another feature of Sir William Wedderburn's passionate love for India was that it had no exclusions and preferences. He did not love one community at the expense of another, there was no Brahmin, or non-Brahmin no Hindu or Mahomedan for him; his heart melted with love for all classes and races of India equally and he worked for all as a whole. Further like Allan Hume he was so absorbed in love for the people of India, so full of the noble sense of service and duty to them that there was no place in his heart and mind for the play of self. He worked and did not mind who got the credit. He was never known to say he had done this or that for India.

A DREAMER OF ENDURING DREAMS.

Sir William Wedderburn used to be pointed at till some years ago as a mere doctrinaire, a dreamer, who vainly believed that men could made perfect in this imperfect world. But wisdom is justified of her children. Lord Islington's warm tribute to Sir William Wedderburn's strenuous, selfless and fearless work for India is a vindication, if one were needed, of Sir William as a dreamer. A great Empire and a great nation are made and moulded into unity and stability by dreamers who dare, not by men living for the day, looking low and passing for practical shrewd business men of the world. If the British Empire won by the golden deeds of heroic Britons with visions; and if Indians as solid and satisfied members of it are to be maintained in all their glory, we must have dreamers like Sir William Wedderburn, men who dream visions of the Empire, stand up for equality of opportunity for all and take the side of Providence, not of self, in the world-wide movement of history. Yes, Sir William was a dreamer and doer, but his dreams were dreams neither of political indigestion nor of political under feeding. His were the dreams of health; sane, sober and steady, he was as free from the hectic temper or hectoring spirit which only sets back in the end, while seeming to hasten for the time, the clock of enduring progress, as he was free from political artigmatism.

Now that the mortal of him is gone, I invite you to contemplate the expression of his face. It was what poets and artists love to paint as beauty of soul because sweetness and sadness mingled to shed their soft light there and gave his whole gait in life the poise of calm, never elated by success or depressed by defeat. It was a sound Scotch face of faith. So Sir William lived for India; so he has died for India, faithful to the end. Our hearts of sorrow go to the Lady on whom the blow of bereavement has fallen most heavily—to Lady Wedderburn, who shared her husband's heart for India and made the Indians' who enjoyed their hospitality in England realise how sweet an English home can be with the gentleness of Christ's peace and love.

A DEDICATED LIFE.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad moved the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay puts on record its sense of deep regret at the loss to the people of India by the death of Sir William Wedderburn, who for sixty years devoted himself with singleness of purpose to their service by advocating (1) the interests of the agricultural masses of their country, (2) the rights and privileges of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India and their States, (3) the educational and social advancement of India's people in general and women in particular, and (4) the promotion of Hindu-Moslem unity and who, on his retirement from the Indian Civil Service in 1887, both in and out of Parliament, making India's cause his own and at great self-sacrifice, laboured strenuously to secure for this country the right of Self-Government and the status of equal partnership within the British Empire."

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad said that from the day the late Sir William Wedderburn set foot in this land as a member of the Civil Service up to the last minute of his life he had broad sympathy, great love, great regard and great concern for the people of this country and their welfare. Even when he retired and went to England his (Sir William's) interest in the welfare of the people of this country did not cease, and he continued to work for them even after his departure from India. Few people knew the great solid work that he did as a member of Parliament. His earnestness, his singleness of purpose, his accumulation of facts and the manner in which he presented them, won him the esteem and admiration of both sides of the House of Commons. People were not fully aware of the great work which he accomplished as a member of Parliament. It was indeed a great national calamity that he had passed away at this juncture when they were on the threshold of great expectations and of great constitutional changes. The presence of a man like him in England at the present time would have been a great asset to Indians and it was a great calamity that they were deprived of his services.

A STURDY LIBERAL.

Mr. Chambers, seconding the resolution, said he fully appreciated the opportunity of paying his tribute to the character of Sir William Wedderburn. It was, however, more than sad that the members of the old guard were passing from among them. Yet they left behind a precious heritage—their work and their characters. Sir William's career proved that it was possible to live in the ennervating atmosphere of the East and yet to preserve a robust Liberalism. His Liberalism was not a matter of locality. wherever he was and whatever he did he tested all his thoughts and all his actions by the creed of a Liberal. Was it good for the public? Did it tend to the happiness of the masses? If, after applying those tests, the answer was favourable then Sir William did all that lay in his power to further the proposal. No matter what odium or obstacles came in his way, that was his policy. That is the lesson of Sir William's life and that is the heritage he has left us. It is easy to gain the plaudits of the conventional—some flattery and a ready acquiescence are all that are wanted—but that was not Sir William's way. His Liberalism was of a sturdier type. He knew—no one better—that Liberalism was not popular in the East. He knew that the attempt to solve the problems of India in the spirit of Radicalism was not likely to bring him reward from his friends in his own country, but, in spite of all he, in and out of the House of Commons, said the attempt should be tried. He was not like some men a Radical in England and a Tory in India. He was a Radical in England and a Radical in this country. His life was spent in that struggle. The struggle was severe, but throughout, he retained the regard of those who knew him. His most bitter opponent respected him. He stood the great test of character; Sir William, the man, was held in esteem, even though Sir William, the statesman, was looked upon with less favour. In him India had a great friend and, with his knowledge, a useful friend. There only now remains his memory, but, if there be any gratitude, in this country the name of Sir William Wedderburn will be engraved in brass on the records of India. There is gratitude, and his name will remain as a cherished memory in this country—a country he loved and worked for as few men have done.

A TRUE FRIEND OF INDIA.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said. British rule was firm in India not merely because of bayonets of soldiers, but also on account of great-hearted Englishmen who had always been true friends of India. Sir William Wedderburn was one of these Englishmen and India had been fortunate in having a long roll of them from Burke to Wedderburn. Sir William did real good work for India, and they could realise the great love he bore to India from the fact that after his retirement he did not spend a single pie of pension on himself, but he gave the whole of his pension and more than that to the cause of India. Few Civilians thought after their retirement of the salt they had eaten of India, but it was different in the case of Sir William Wedderburn, who proved far more useful to the cause of India after his retirement than before it, and if they had a few more Wedderburns, they would hear less of the so-called troubles in India. He had dedicated his whole life to the service of India, and India would ever cherish his memory with feelings of deep gratitude.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said Sir William had left a name amongst them in consequence of his great career, and it would always be a household word in India. He was the interpreter between the people and the Government and as such he was a great bulwark for the whole of the British Empire. This country owed a great deal to Sir William, and so long as Great Britain continued to produce men of the calibre and goodness of Sir William, and so long as it sent out Englishmen of this type to this country, so long England need have no fear about the continuance of her Empire in this country.

AN EXAMPLE TO OFFICIAL CLASSES.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said, as a representative of the Younger India he paid his homage to the memory of the great dead. Not only had he left behind him an example and a message to all who were anxious to work in the cause of the Motherland, but he had left behind him an example and a message for the official classes of India, who, if they emulated the career and character of Sir William Wedderburn the political problems of India would soon be solved. He had eaten the salt of India and he was true to India up to the time of his death, unlike some who having eaten the salt of India, took almost a fiendish pleasure in being untrue to it.

The resolution was carried, all standing.

MR. H. A. WADYA.

Mr. H. A. Wadya moved the following resolution:—"That a suitable memorial be erected to the late Sir William Wedderburn and a Committee is hereby appointed, to invite subscriptions and take all necessary steps in that behalf."

The following are the names of the Committee which were not read out but were circulated to the press:—

Sir D. E. Wacha (President), Sir N. G. Chandavarkar (Vice-President), Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Messrs. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, Lallubhai Samaldas, C. V. Mehta, Harchandrai Vishindas, G. M. Bhurgri, R. P. Paranjpye, V. Y. Patel, M. A. Jinnah, Gokuldas K. Parekh, Pandurangrao A. Desai, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, S. B. Upasani and S. D. Garud, Messrs. C. H. Setalvad, H. A. Wadya, W. A. Chambers, Narottam Muraji Gokuldas, Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. R. Jayakar, S. R. Bomanji, L. R. Tairsey, Narandas Purshotamdas, Lakhamsi Nappoo, Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, D. N. Bahadurji. N. V. Gokhale, Mathuradas Vasanji, Faiz B. Tyabji, Husseinbhoy A. Lallji, Rehmtoola Currimbhoy, Tribhowandas N. Malvi, Hiralal D. Nanavati, S. E. Warden, N. N. Gazdar, D. G. Dalvi, A. V. Thakkar, T. A. Kulkarni, G. K. Devadhar, J. R. Gharpure, U. K. Trivedi, Motilal Vallabhji and the following as Secretaries: Messrs. N. M. Samarth, Jehangir B. Petit and N. M. Joshi.

Mr. Wadya said:—

I will not read the names of the committee, because if I did so I should very nearly reach the limit of time permitted to me. There is not a name in the list to which you could object and it omits no name that you would wish to see in it. (A Voice: Read out the names, you can't ask us to accept a resolution like that without the names.) I am sure you will all join me in wishing and trusting that the gentlemen who will form the committee will not regard this nomination as an empty honour but as a call upon their honour to do their duty and keep us in paying the debt we owe to Sir William Wedderburn. He was one of the noblest Britons who brought to our country the benifits and blessings of the British rule. I never knew one had a loftier conception of its purposes; who was a more staunch and steadfast advocate of these purposes; or who was a more devoted follower of the policy prescribed by those purposes and indespensable for securing those purposes.

I came to know Sir William Wedderburn intimately when he was Secretary to Government in the Political Department in those days when we had the good fortune to have Lord Reay as our Governor, and I can say honestly and without exaggeration that our ruling princes and chiefs and their States had no better friends not only when he was in service but in those better and greater days which he devoted to India's care after his retirement and until his death. He has died their creditor and ours, and they and we can never adequately discharge our great debt to him. There was one peculiar trait which distinguished Sir William Wedderburn's services to our country and his own. He was the best interpreter to India of the better mind of Great Britain of which he was himself the embodiment and the example. He was to his country the best interpreter of the better mind of India which he had inspired and guided and befriended and which he was always helping to extend and promote and maintain and to make more worthy and more useful in India's relations with British Rule. It is this peculiar trait which to my mind makes his loss the greater and the heavier to bear. And now particularly when, to use John Bright's noble words, we see on the hill-tops of time the glimmerings of a better and brighter day for our land and our people, we will miss his firm hand and trusted guidance to help us in the steep upward path.

A COMMON MEMORIAL.

Mr. Chairman, among our many painful associations in connection with the war our City and Presidency have to mourn the loss in three short years of the four foremost leaders and guides in our public life. Between February 1915 and February 1918 we have lost Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta, Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir William Wedderburn in quick succession. The fates have decreed that those who were so long united in devoted service should thus be united in swift removal from the scene of their great labours. And we who knew their work, who accepted them as leaders and followed in their path, we stand to-day amazed and appalled by the swift misfortunes. May I not ask you, and I was particularly requested to speak to this Resolution that I may ask you, ladies and gentlemen, if we cannot endeavour that those who served us so long together and who have been so removed together may remain united in our grateful rememberance of them by our great Memorial to them all? Such a Memorial will present them and those who come after us in the same light in which they taught us to regard them when they were among us,—a band of noble workers whose friendship and union were only less conspicuous than the virtues they brought to our public life—ceaseless ad strenuous endeavour, uncomplaining sacrifice, unostentatious devotion, and fearless rectitude. The work of collecting subscriptions for the Memorials to Gokhale and Pherozshah Mehta and Dadabhoy Naoroji is not yet completed. We will only just begin similar work in Sir William Wedderburn's memory. The gentlemen who are on the Committee we are appointing to-day are most of them, if not all of them, on the other Committees. It will not be difficult to accomplish the task if it is publicly approved and supported. We may pool all our different funds together and raise one great memorial to them all—a fitting shrine in years to come—a great temple we and those who come after us, Hindus and Mahomedans and Christians and Parsis, may remember what the great dead were and what they did, and may learn from their unforgotten example to love India as they loved her and tried to serve India as they did surely serve her. I will only add that if this suggestion is approved I will be ready to devote what one can at my time of life, to its successful attainment.

HIS SELF-SACRIFICE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar seconding the resolution, said that it was a great privilege to him to second the resolution and that the resolution asked them to perform their part of the contract as Sir William Wedderburn did his. Though his association with Sir William was short, he could say with confidence, that he was a prodigy of human talents, as the poet said. His activities were varied, ranging the various fields of reform whether political or social. He was alike a champion of the Ruling Princes and women's education. His great services in a few words meant that the British official in India had a distinct and an important part to play in the function of Indian aspirations. While working for the good of the Indian people, it was he, who proved that the Civil servants in this country could as well be perfectly loyal to the Government who paid them. Continuing he said that the closing words of Sir William's presidential address at the Congress, viz., "I have eaten the salt of India and I shall be true to it till the end of my life," ought to serve an object-lesson to the leaders of the Indo-British Association. He exhorted them to pour out whatever money they could for the memorial of such a great self-sacrificing man.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas further supported the resolution.

Mr. Venkatram asked that the words "with power to add to their number" be added to the resolution. This was accepted and the resolution was carried.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Sir Narayan here announced the following subscriptions to the fund:—Mr. Pragji Soorji, Rs. 1,000; Mr. J. B. Petit, Rs. 500; Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Rs. 500; Mr. M. R. Jayaker, Rs. 500; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Rs. 500; Sir Vithaldas D. Tahkersey, Rs. 500; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Rs. 500; and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Rs. 400.

CONDOLENCES TO LADY WEDDERBURN.

Mr. N. M. Samarth moved the following resolution:—"That resolutions 2 and 3 be communicated by the Chairman of this meeting to Lady Wedderburn with a letter of condolence on behalf of this meeting."

He said, he was one of those who had the good fortune to come into contact with Sir William and Lady Wedderburn while in England and to know something of the inner working of their mutually attuned minds. Lady Wedderburn's love for India and sympathy with Indian aspirations was as deep and abiding as was that of Sir William Wedderburn to whom she was a helpmate, who worked with him and stood by him in his self-imposed task of service and sacrifice for the country whose salt he had eaten and who spread around him an atmosphere of hopefulness and cheerfulness and blissfulness which it was the God-given privilege of womankind to generate. Sir William Wedderburn, as they knew, had to bear and suffer for many a year the ridicule and obloquy of some of his own countrymen for his espousing the cause of the people of India. But Sir William did not mind the abuses that were showered on his devoted head. For some years past he was able to exercise a great and beneficent influence on behalf of India at the seat of authority in England. Since the war began, he made strenuous efforts, by correspondence and by interviews, to induce the Secretary of State and the British Cabinet to make a declaration of policy announcing the aim and object of British Rule to be Self-Government for India within the Empire and to give effect to it in a spirit of earnestness and liberality. He had the satisfaction of seeing that the announcement was after all decided upon and authoritatively made on 20th August last. But it was painful to think that he did not live to see the result of Mr. Montagu's mission to India. Lady Wedderburn's sorrow could not but be tinged and made deeper by the sad thought that it had pleased Providence to ordain that Sir William should pass away with a mere Pisgah-sight of the Promised Land. Her grief was great and she deserved all the sympathy which India could extend to her in her disconsolate loneliness.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji seconded the resolution which was carried.

On the motion of Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, seconded by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE CONGRESS FROM MOSLEM STANDPOINT.

HON. MR. JINNAH'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

(From our Correspondent.)

PASIND, Mar. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Jinniah addressed a largely attended meeting of Delhi citizens, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sultan Singh presiding, on The Congress from the Moslem Standpoint." He spoke for nearly half an hour and effectively dealt with the objections of spurious Moslem well-wishers in a few well spoken entences and convincingly argued that the apprehensions of some ill-informed persons posing as leaders of a section of Moslem opinion regarding the jeopardisation of Moslem rights under what they assumed to be Hindu domination, were utterly unfounded. Home Rule would never mean Hindu or Moslem rule, but Government by the Indian democracy under the British aegis. He had no hesitation in affirming that if Home Rule, which was equivalent to responsible Self-Government, came to be granted to India, Hindu and Moslem politicians destined to participate in the Government of the country would act with the highest integrity of purpose, thus eleminating as far as practicable the possibility of giving rise to any sectarian grievances. He had no doubt that the feeling of responsibility would lift the nation out of the slough of existing demoralisation. Nor was he at all dubious regarding the beneficent resulas of the reformed council Government under the British aegis. Dealing with the Moslem community exclusively he felt that it would be wrong if they in any way became a drag upon the general progress of the country.

Mr. Jinnah was followed by the Hon. Dr. Sapru, who spoke in Urdu. He was not present when Mr. Jinnah spoke, but he hoped what was said by his predecessor must have been such as he himself would thoroughly agree with. He would not mind offending such Moslems as regarded themselves aliens in the country sojourning here for a time if he spoke harshly of them. The country was no less the motherland of the Moslems than of the Hindus. Both of them belonged to India and India belonged to them. They must not magnity the differences, but holding in contempt all those who endeavoured to emphasise any differences, they must heartily co-operate in working out the destiny of their common country. He thought it an absurd proceeding to quarrel ver the proportionate allotment of Government posts. No community would benefit by concentrating itself on securing Government employment. There were other avenues of life more worthy of attention and, therefore, if the Mussalmans insisted on securing Government posts to the members of their community, he would go to the length of advising his co-religionists to forego their claim necessary, to conciliate the sister community.

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Qasim spoke in Urdu on many interesting points arising out of the present political situation. He exposed the true character of the adminstration of justice beween the whites and the coloured by illustrations from everyday life and also ridiculed the representative character of the Moslem Association, which, he insinuated, was a one-man show depending wholly on the Hon. Mr. Mohamed Shafi.

The meeting was dispersed after a vote of thanks from the chair to the speakers of the evening.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TOMORROW'S AGENDA]

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 22nd Sir William Vincent will lay statements on the table (1) regarding the working of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, (2) regarding Internments under the Defence of India Act. The Select Committee's report on the Usury Bill together with amendments will be considered and the Bill passed. The Indian Army Act Amendment Bill and the Bill to control withdrawal of capital from the money market by companies will be passed. Sir William Meyer will present the Budget for 1918-19.

RAILWAY BOARD.

A NOTABLE INDIAN APPOINTMENT.

Owing to the large increase of work thrown upon the Controller of Traffic, it was recently found necessary to appoint Mr. A. T. Stovell, Assistant Secretary, Traffic, Railway Boards, to work with him as Deputy Controller. To fill Mr. Stovell's place the Board has selected Mr. Nirmal Chandra Halder, Deputy Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, as Assistant Secretary on the Traffic side. Mr. Halder was appointed to the State Railway Traffic Department from Cooper's Hill in 1899 and has always shown himself a particularly capable officer. He served on the North-Western Railway successfully as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, District Traffic Superintendent and Deputy Traffic Manager up to the last year, when he was transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway as Deputy Traffic Manager, in consequence of certain moves of the staff necessitated by the requirements of the Mesopotamian Railway.

DARING DACOITY AT BEHALA

EIGHT ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

In the small hours of Tuesday morning a daring dacoity was committed in the house of Kali Charan Nath, a cloth merchant at Behala, a suburban village of Calcutta. It appears that about 30 men, armed with lathies and wearing masks, raided the house and completely overawed the inmates by flourishing their lathies. They walked out of the house after seizing Rs. 1,000 in currency notes and cash. Eight arrests are said to have been made by the local police in connection with the dacoity.

SHOOTING FATALITY AT RAWALPINDI

NDIAN LAD ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 20.

The following Press Communique is issued:—A fatal shooting accident occurred at Sharpe's Piggery, Rawalpindi, on the 4th March, resulting in the death of an Indian lad named Mohan. Henry Sharpe, a boy of 17, the son of the proprietress of the Piggery, had gone out to shoot a hawk accompanied by the deceased Mohan and others in the employ of Mrs. Sharpe. On their return the members of the party were standing talking, when Sharpe's gun was accidentally discharged. The charge of the shot lodged in Mohan's groin and he expired before edical aid could be obtained. Mrs. Sharpe mmediately reported the matter to the police. local enquiry was held by a competent magistrate which shows that the above statement of facts relative to the accident is correct.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 20.

Messrs. Hertogg and Gregory and Dr. Ziauddin, members of the Calcutta University Commission, visited the Agricultural College, the Christ Church College and technical dyeing and leather schools to-day. They also paid a visit to the Wolen Mills and the North-West Tannery. They left in the afternoon for Lucknow.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

Sir Gooroo Das Bannerjee has given notice that at the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University fixed for Saturday, the 23rd instant, he will move (1) that the report of the Committee appointed to frame regulations in Agriculture, Technology and Commerce be adopted, (2) that steps be taken to give effect to the recommendation contained in that report, that the Chancellor be moved to nominate fit and proper persons who are experts in Agriculture, Technology and Commerce to be Ordinary Fellows of the University and (3) that the regulations framed by the said Committee be submitted to the Governor-General of India in Council for sanction.

SIR H. BUTLER AT CAWNPORE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 20.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler yesterday granted interviews to prominent residents of the town and lafer on had lunch with the members of the committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. This morning his Honour visited the Cawnpore War Hospital. His Honour next inspected the Georgina McRoberts Memorial Hospital built at a cost of several lakhs by Sir Alexander McRoberts and now nearing completion. Subsequently his Honour visited the Red Cross Depot.

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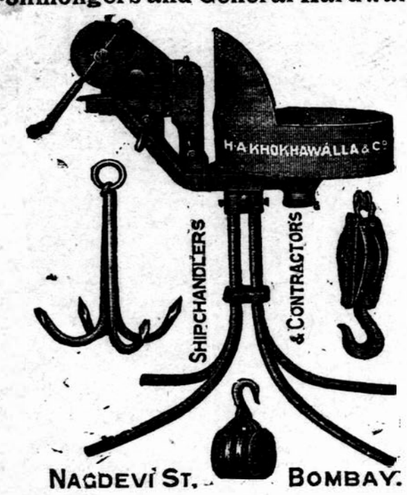

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY BILL.

JURISDICTION ON RY. LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This Bill is not so innocent as it looks. Very important questions both of law and policy are involved in it. The facts so far as one can gather are these. It appears that his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has, since 1862, from time to time ceded certain lands to the British Government for the purpose of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It is proposed by this Bill to bring the said lands under the law in force in the Bombay Presidency. I do not for a moment question the necessity for acquiring full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all lines of main communication in India. On the other hand, I maintain that it is in the interest of all parties concerned viz., the Native States, the people as well as the British Government that there must be one law affecting the administration and the working of a line of Railway throughout its whole length. I believe every Native State realises its obligation in this respect. So long as their sovereignty over the lands ceded for Railway purposes remains unaffected, they are always willing to part with their jurisdiction and powers of administration. Now the history of Foreign Jurisdiction of British Government shows that there are two modes of exercising jurisdiction through British laws and regulations in Native States: (1) The British Government obtains by annexation or cession *absolute* proprietory rights over the land in which case the area becomes part of British India and then the *Indian Legislature* has power to enact new laws or to extend the existing laws to such additional area, (ii) the British Government without annexing the area and without disturbing the sovereignty of the Native States concerned exercises the power of extra territorial legislation through the Executive Council of the Governor-General.

Whenever land is ceded by any Native State for railway purposes, the second mode is invariably employed since half a century. It has been the settled policy of the British Government that where lands are ceded to them for railway purposes by any Native State, the sovereignty of the State is not disturbed, and the requisite laws are, by notification issued by the Governor-General-in-Council, extended to those lands. It was at one time supposed, however, that the only method by which British laws could be extended in any part of the Native territories was to annex the particular territory outright and then move the legislature to pass an Act. Accordingly, when the line from Bombay to Ahmedabad was constructed, the strip of land belonging to his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda was first annexed to British Possessions and then the Bombay Legislative Council was moved to pass the necessary legislation. That legislation stands on the Statute Book as Act I of 1862 referred to in the Preamble of this Bill. This method of acquiring jurisdiction was very soon found to be both inconvenient and unsatisfactory.

Sir William Lee Warner in the "Native States of India" referring to this Act of the Bombay Legislature rightly remarked as under:—

"But the inconvenience of this procedure was soon felt when one piece of land already ceded for a station was discarded and another piece required. The discarded piece could not be retransferred to the Native State without legislation and the addition required a further Act. Moreover, the susceptibilities of the Native Princes are wounded by the transfers of even the smallest slice of their territories to the British Dominion."

This policy of annexation into British India was soon changed and instead of acquiring *sovereignty* over the land ceded by Native Princes for railway purposes, the British Government took control over the jurisdiction and full powers of administration through the Governor-General-in-Council as indicated in the second mode. The Preamble of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act XXI of 1879 recites the following authority:—

"Whereas by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, the Governor-General-in-Council has power and jurisdiction within diverse places beyond the limits of British India." This Act further declares in section 5 that "a notification of the exercise by the Governor-General-in-Council of any such power or jurisdiction shall be conclusive proof of the truth of the matters stated in the Notification." The Act of 1879 has been replaced by Act XV of 1903 so far as extradition is concerned, while the whole of its provisions including section V on the subject of foreign jurisdiction has been repealed. But the spirit of the repealed portion has been brought into the comprehensive terms of the preamble of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, under which the extra territorial jurisdiction of the Governor-General-in-Council as previously exercised was confirmed and for the future placed on a wider and firmer basis. It runs as follows:—

"Whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means his Majesty the King has powers and jurisdiction exercised on his behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, and in *certain territories* adjacent thereto." The limits of the order are declared to be "the territories of India outside British India, and any other territories which may be declared by his Majesty in Council to be territories in which jurisdiction is exercised by or on behalf of his Majesty through the Governor-General of India in Council or some authority subordinate to him, including the territorial waters of any such territories." The recital of the above clause is enough to show at a glance that the extra territorial powers and jurisdiction of the Government of India go far beyond the legislative powers entrusted by Parliament to the Indian legislature and rest upon an authority which no British legislature can itself create or assert.

This power of extra territorial jurisdiction has all along been exercised in numerous strips of land acquired or ceded for railway purposes under notifications of the Governor-General-in-Council in exercise of the powers vesting in them under Acts XI of 1869, XXI of 1879, and Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council 1902. (Vide Naylor's Handbook). It may be noted that jurisdiction over certain lands in Palsana, Vyara and Songadh Talukas of his Highness the Gaekwar was obtained by the Bombay Government in pursuance of notification under the power conferred by clause 5 of the Governor-General-in-Council's Notification No. 325-I-B of 4-2-1898, and no steps were taken to annex foreign territory and to enact separate Acts of the Bombay Legislature as now proposed which is purely an innovation involving an encroachment on the rights of sovereignty of a Native State. It is difficult to understand in view of the consistent policy of the British Government since half a century to allow the sovereignty of the state ceding lands for railway purposes undisturbed, why this legislation is proposed. It brings to the foretront once more the question of policy satisfactorily settled long ago. I am therefore of opinion, that Government should drop this Bill and if necessary, move the Governor-General-in-Council for the necessary notification under the Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council. I should now like to refer to two other points I have in mind. The first is in reference to the statement in the Preamble of this Bill that the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by sub-section 2 of section 79 of the Government of India Act 1915, has been obtained for the passing of this Act. That sub-section provides that a local legislature cannot without the previous sanction of the Governor-General repeal or alter any law made by *any authority in British India*. The laws proposed to be repealed or altered by this Bill are the laws prevailing in the lands in question. Surely, they are not laws made by any authority in British India. They are laws made by the Government of his Highness the Gaekwar. That being so, sanction of the Governor-General is of no avail to the Legislative Council. I do not understand why it has been obtained and how such sanction gives authority to the Council to repeal or alter laws made by an authority outside British India.

The second is in reference to the statement in the Preamble that "the Governor-General-in-Council has by Notification under section 60 of the Government of India Act, 1915, declared the territory in question to be part of this Presidency of Bombay." Your readers will find on a reference to that section that the Governor-General-in-Council has no authority to declare any territory as part of any province unless the said territory is already a part of British India. If the said territory forms part of British India, the Governor-General-in-Council, may, by notification, declare that it shall be included or transferred to a particular province. In this particular case, lands in question have been ceded by his Highness the Gaekwar to the Government of India for the purposes of railways only. The said lands have not been annexed outright. The sovereignty of his Highness is not parted with. If tomorrow the railway line is diverted, the lands *ipso facto* revert to his Highness. That being so, the notification referred to in the Preamble is, in my humble opinion, *ultra vires*.

Lastly, I should like to make it perfectly clear that the Legislative Council has no authority whatsoever to enact laws for territories which do not for all purposes form part of British India.

These are some of the important questions involved in the Bill and I hope that Government will either drop this Bill or at any rate refer it to a Select Committee for consideration and report.—Yours, etc.

V. J. PATEL,

Bandra, Mar. 18.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A recently published report of the proceedings of the Central Provinces Legislative Council held on the 7th instant at Nagpur requires correction. Rai Sahib Tacker and four others members spoke in opposition to the Local Self-Government Bill. One non-official member made a brief speech in favour. Rao Bahadur Kelkar spoke against the Bill but did not oppose the motion to refer it to a Select Committee. Sir Bipin K. Bose did not in his subsequent remarks dissociate himself from the measure but from the opposition to it. There were two hundred and twenty-one questions on the paper beside one or two supplementaries.

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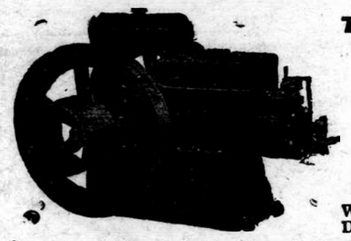

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Capt E Ludlow, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut H T Thorp, Flying Corps.

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Major R Bay, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Fudge, Suffolks.
Capt J H Stadrick, Londons.

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Lieut W J Brown, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut L S Last, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.
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Second-Lieut J A Foxcroft, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W C S Gregson, Northumberlands.
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Second-Lieut R Longman, Flying Corps.
Capt S J Powers, Essex.
Second-Lieut J Scott, Irish Fusiliers.
Rev E G Semple, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J Smith, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut A S Wolfe-Smith, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut E Wright, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J A Wright, Berkshires.

MISSING.
Second-Lieut G B Craig, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W M Kent, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

KILLED.
Lieut G D Ferard, Devons.
Second-Lieut T J A Proudfoot, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L P Roberts, Flying Corps.
Lieut P C Starr, Engineers.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut F W Gibbes, Flying Corps.
Lieut T Grosvenor, Lincolns.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieut A E McDougall, Highland Light Infantry.

DIED.
Second-Lieut C Hirschhorn, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut W C Smith, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut T W Brawn, East Surreys.
Major D C Hasler, Essex.
Lieut-Col W A Hobbins, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A Hossack, Garrison Artillery
Major H H Joll, Field Artillery.
Lieut V Joyce, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut T Mequade, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H G H Mowbray, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut D J Nisbett, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F T Oliver, Northumberlands.
Lieut H G Pratt, Welsh Regiment.
Capt H C Reynard, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H E Sheppard, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Colonel L E S Ward, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Wild, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R Wilson, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED MISSING.
Capt H K Harris, Essex.

MISSING.
Second-Lieut G C Logan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S G Williams, Devons.
Second-Lieut B C W Windle, Flying Corps.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.
Second-Lieut T H Howarth, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut K S Patterson, Field Artillery.
PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut J S Crighton, West Kents.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut S C Ridgwell, Essex.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut L J Williams, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut R D White, Flying Corps.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieut C Davis, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut D R Balfour, Engineers.
Lieut W A Barnes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D W Cleugh, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut D F Davies, Royal Fusiliers.
Major C R Harding, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut W Hill, West Kents.
Second-Lieut T J H Humphreys, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A Keeler, Flying Corps.
Major F A Pile, Engineers.
Second-Lieut O Price, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W Rooney, Worcesters.
Captain C Sutton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E L Yarker, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING.
Second-Lieut I MacK Dempster, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G R T Marsh, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

KILLED.
Second-Lieut E L Gresley Cox, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S K Moore, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut J Radcliffe, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut J M S Wright, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut A W Millard, Field Artillery.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
Second-Lieut A H Galbraith, Flying Corps.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.
Rev. F H Edinger, Chaplain.
Lieut-Col. J C Furness, Medicals.
Captain A F Kelsey, Medicals.
Rev. J McIlvaine, Chaplain.
Lieut J A Stainsby, Medicals.
Captain G W Young, Medicals.

WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut E Birch, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A O Collins, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C V Collins, Field Aartillery.
Second-Lieut M V Dixon, Field Artillery.
Lieut N F Fabricus, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A W Gill, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E M Jones, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut A W Mcpherson, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J R Ockenden, Londons.
Captain J A Pattern, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J C E Price, Londons.
Second-Lieut F G Ralphs, York and Lancasters.
Captain J G Ronaldson, Medicals.
Lieut W H Scanlan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C Stuart, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A C Wood, Norfolks.
Lieut S B Young, Garrison Artillery.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut N J Howitt, East Lancashires.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.
Lieut F D Howitt, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Mott, Field Artillery.

NURSING SERVICE.
MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.
Matron K Beaufoy, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service Reserve.
Staff Nurse R R Beresford, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service Reserve.
Staff Nurse E Blake, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service Reserve.
Staff Nurse E Edgar, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service Reserve.
Sister J Evans, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service Reserve.
Staff Nurse C E Henry, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service Reserve.
Sister R E Kendall, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service Reserve.
Staff Nurse M Mackinnon, Territorial Nursing Service.

FOLLOWING PRISONERS FROM GERMANY HAVE ARRIVED IN HOLLAND FOR INTERNMENT.
Captain D D Barry, Highland L I.
Lieut H Biggs, Suffolks.
Lieut M R Chidson, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G E V Crutchley, Scots Guards.
Captain H J T De Carteret, Lancasters.
Captain E M Douglas, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut R D Gillespie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut T A Gray, Highland L I.
Captain G N Humphreys, Flying Corps.
Lieut J H Mcneile, Coldstreams.
Captain F Moysey, Suffolks.
Lieut J J Ryan, Lancers.
Lieut E F D Strettell, East Kents.
Capt Lord J T Stewart-Murray, Camerons.

LONDON, Mar. 8

KILLED.
Second-Lieut R W St. G Cartwright, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Fell, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E J Guest, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut T E Kennard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Sherwood, Flying Corps.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut A Morrison, Londons.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut A D W Lowe, South Wales Borderers.
Captain F C Talbot, Tank Corps.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.
Captain E E Barnes, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J G Hall, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut P Linn, Royal Scots.
Captain R N F Mills, Service Corps.
Lieut D H Scott, Flying Corps.
Lieut R H Sloley, Garrison Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut J F Bruce, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut M C A Davis, Londons.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut E T Prescott, Field Artillery.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
Second-Lieut R C Doughty, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W D Latto, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H A Robinson, Flying Corps.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.
Captain L Moysey, Medicals.

WOUNDED.
Lieut H G Ashton, Londons.
Second-Lieut L B Barr, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut W G Duthie, Flying Corps.
Lieut F C Edwards, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut A P Hawkins, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S S Jackson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A James, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F R Littler, Field Artillery.
Major J B Quested, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W B Spence, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F R B Whitehouse, Engineers.

MISSING.
Second-Lieut C H S Ackers, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J M Allen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Crosbee, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H F Dougall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D C Doyle, Flying Corps.
Lieut R A L Knowles, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut J L Mclintock, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R C Wade, Flying Corps.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.
Second-Lieut A W Dacombe, Warwicks.
Lieut F E Lefevre, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut P C C Martin, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L G Taylor, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T A Urwin, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

KILLED.
Second-Lieut P Adamson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut M T Boland, Munsters.
Second-Lieut D T Peffers, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain R C Scudamore, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieut C P Bell, Devons.
Second-Lieut A H Green, Engineers.
Captain F R Milholland, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E Ward, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED.
Second-Lieut E A Main, Dragoon Guards.

WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut F S Andrews, Inniskillings.
Major W H Bevan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Green, Cheshires.
Lieut F K Headington, Field Artillery.
Lieut E W Lucie-Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Moir, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Robinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R E Rothwell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D E Southey, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut H T Whyte, Inniskillings.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.
Major F J Powell, Flying Corps.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.
Second-Lieut O G S Crawford, Flying Corps.
Captain S J Sibley, Flying Corps.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

The following names of British officers appear in Casualty List No. 620 Indian Expeditionary Forces:

Died of Wounds:—Army Service Corps Captain C. I. Clark.

Wounded:—I. A., Acting Major P. F. Pope, Captain A. A. H. Beaman, I. A. R. O. Lieut D. Craik R. E.

Missing believed prisoners of war:—R. F. C. Temporary Lieut H. L. W. Hancock, Canadian Infantry, Captain W. L. Haight.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
Flight Sub-Lieut. Wilfred N Cross, R. N.

DROWNED.
Acting Lieut Cecil Warde, R. N.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING FEARED DROWNED NOW PRESUMED DROWNED.
Flight Sub-Lieut Fred C Cressman, R. N.
The following lost their lives when H. M. "Calgarian" was sunk:—
Engineer Sub-Lieut Hugh Sproot, Reserve.
Engineer Sub-Lieut Hugh T Jarvis, Reserve.

NAVAL DIVISION.
WOUNDED.
Temporary Sub-Lieut D B Phillips, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
Probationary Flight Officer Reginald Dobson.

DROWNED.
Lieut-Commander Athelstan A L Fenner.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED NOW PRESUMED DROWNED.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Ralph G Macalonly.

DIED OF INJURIES.
Probationary Flight Officer Baden H Whiting, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Albert G Crosby, R. N.

MISSING FEARED KILLED.
Engineer-Sub-Lieut Percy E Miners, Reserve.

MISSING.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Kenneth O Campbell.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Harold R Casgrain.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Andrew M Bannatyne.

WOUNDED.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Basil R Carter, R N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.
Lieut Arthur V James, Reserve.
Flight-Lieut Daniel F Ellis, R N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Francis J H Bacon, R N.
Probationary Flight Officer Frederick B Shaw, R N.
Probationary Flight Officer John H Knight, R N.
Probationary Flight Officer Harold J Clark, R N.
PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW NOT KILLED.
Sub-Lieut David T L Pemberton, Reserve.

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4 " "	Rs. 4-14-0	Rs. 4- 0-0	Rs. 3-12-0.

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